



# TREASURE TROVE FOR 2005 SUMMER INSTITUTES



Teaching American History  
in South Carolina

[www.teachingUShistory.org](http://www.teachingUShistory.org)



## ► **HOW TO USE**

This CD contains a collection of primary sources gathered for Teaching American History participants. These documents tie broader themes of American History to South Carolina events and people. They are arranged chronologically within the broad topics of the ten days of the Teaching American History Summer Institutes. The Table of Contents gives a brief description of each document and allows you to click on the name of the document to get to a readable version (PDF), with its citation and transcription. Also included in the CD are movable files (DOC or JPEG) of each document, citation, and transcription, arranged in folders by day, to facilitate the use of the documents in the classroom. Within each day's folder, separate folders exist for each document where you can access the moveable versions of the image, citation, and transcription.

## ► **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

With primary sources, students interpret historical events through the words and images left by real people inhabiting a living past. Further, local primary sources personalize broad topics, providing powerful experiences in constructing historical understanding. Working with primary sources develops critical analysis and creative thinking. Of course, primary documents can also be used to teach English and language arts, math and science.

This Treasure Trove consists primarily of written or typed documents, intended to supplement information from cultural institutions visited throughout the Summer Institutes. Other types of primary sources accessible through the cultural institutions, such as artifacts, objects, art, buildings, or geographic locations, can be incorporated into the teaching of history. Such sources can be "read" in much the same way as words. Most exciting, cultural institutions are willing to share their resources and their passion for history with teachers and students.

## ► **CREDITS**

Primary sources were collected, cited, annotated, and transcribed (unless otherwise noted) by **Katie Johnson** and **Anna Kuntz**, Graduate Research Assistants for Teaching American History in South Carolina.

These documents herein are provided courtesy of the **South Carolina Department of Archives and History** and the **South Caroliniana Library**.

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Teaching American History in South Carolina is administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 8301 Parklane Road, Columbia, SC 29223.

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To learn more about Teaching American History in South Carolina, and to see teacher-created lessons and other exciting resources, go to [www.teachingUSHistory.org](http://www.teachingUSHistory.org)

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**Henry Woodward Letter, 1670****Description**

This letter was written by Dr. Henry Woodward, who sailed from Barbados with the first group of settlers in Carolina. The settlers left Barbados on June 14, 1666, under the instruction of the Lord's Proprietors, eight prominent Englishmen who received the Carolina land grant from King Charles II for helping restore him to the throne. Woodward left the group in Port Royal, where they first landed, to remain with the Indians until the settlers returned for him. In 1670, before they returned, he was captured by the Spanish and taken to St. Augustine, in present-day Florida, where he was briefly held. This letter was written shortly after his return to Carolina from St. Augustine to Sir John Yeamans, former Governor of Barbados. Yeamans had previously been named Governor of Clarendon in Carolina from 1665-1667. In the letter, Woodward describes Carolina as a "second Paradize [sic]." Also of note is the attempted blockade of St. Helena by the Spanish, mentioned on the middle of the first page. One year after this letter was written, Yeamans would be created landgrave and would settle in Carolina and serve in the Carolina parliament. Woodward would go on to serve as Indian agent for the Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the Lord's Proprietors.

**Citation**

Woodward, Henry. Letter to Sir John Yeamans 10 September 1670. Microfilm copy of original in the British Public Records Office. Accessed in Transcripts of Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina, Volumes 1-5, 1663-1710. S 108185. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

Transcription from South Carolina Historical Society. *The Shaftesbury Papers*. 1897. Reprint, Charleston: Tempus, 2000.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

**Indicator 3-2.2:** Summarize the activities and accomplishments of key explorers of South Carolina, including Hernando de Soto, Jean Ribault, Juan Pardo, Henry Woodward, and William Hilton. (H,G)

**Standard 4.2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of North America by Native Americans, Europeans, African-Americans and the interactions among these peoples.

**Indicator 4-2.7:** Explain how conflicts and cooperation among the Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans influenced colonial events including the French and Indian Wars, slave revolts, Native American wars, and trade. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard 8-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

**Indicator 8-1.2:** Categorize events according to the ways they improved or worsened relations between Native Americans and European settlers, including alliances and land agreements between the English and the Catawba, Cherokee, and Yemassee; deerskin trading; the Yemassee War; and the Cherokee War. (H,P,E)

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of exploration and settlement of North America.

**Indicator USHC-1.1:** Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences. (H,E,P,G)



**Henry Woodward Letter, 1670** TRANSCRIPTION

H. WOODWARD TO SIR JOHN YEAMANS.

Albymarle Pointe in Chyawhaw Sept. 10. 1670.<sup>1</sup>

R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

I could not soe well haue pleaded my excscuse, & tardinesse in not giuen y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> a particular relation by ye way of Virginia, & Barmudoes of our proceedings, & transactions; since yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> departure for ye Barbadoes & our settinge forward for ye Maine: It being my fortune to bee gone uppon ye discouery of Chufytachyqj<sup>2</sup> y<sup>t</sup> fruitfull Provençe where ye Emperour resides; in y<sup>t</sup> same juncture of time, when ye said Vessells set sayle from our Port of Chyauhaw: whereuppon at my returne from Chufytachyqj I understood y<sup>t</sup> Mr. Jones had satisfyd yo<sup>r</sup> Hono<sup>r</sup> in those particulars, as for my aforesaid journai I haue discouered a Country soe delitious, pleasant & fruitfull, y<sup>t</sup> were it cultivated doubtless it would proue a second Paradize. It lys West & by Northe nearest from us 14 days trauell after ye Indian manner of march-

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<sup>1</sup> This letter was enclosed in Sir Jno. Yeaman's to Ld Dudley, Nov: 15, 1670. *Post. A. W. I.*, 337.

<sup>2</sup> Cusitawaichee? 14 or 10 days W. by N. fruitful, red clay, white and black stone, to the W. over rising land are bells. 'Tatikequyas country bounds on the Spaniards, pearls & mines there.' Perhaps about Silver bluff or higher between the Oconee & Salwege. The Act 1691, mentions the Cussetas (the most powerful nation of the Muscogee) in that region, thence they extended over N. Georgia waters of Coosa, Etowah, Oustenaulla & Tennessee (where they got the pearls); later they retired further south & 1695 Archdale calls them 'subjects of the King of Spain.' Map in *Year Book* 1883, 376, has 'Cafitaciqui' on head of Santee (placed at head of Saluda). DeSoto's town is put at Santee, at Silver bluff, at fork of Salwege & other places. Santee is north, Silver bluff seems too low & the fork of Salwege was new to Woodward, 1674.

**Henry Woodward Letter, 1670** TRANSCRIPTION

inge. I there contracted a leauge w<sup>th</sup> ye Emp<sup>r</sup> & all those Petty Cassekas betwixt us & them, soe y<sup>t</sup> some few weeks after my returne, ye Carolina being longe in her dispatch from Virginia our Prouision failed us & had not myne w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Jones<sup>1</sup> diligence w<sup>th</sup> some few others releved ye Gen<sup>l</sup> wants by what Provisions wee procured of the Natives it had gone very hard w<sup>th</sup> us, in which scarcetytie of Provision wee receeved an Allarum from ye Southward by ye Indians of S<sup>t</sup> Helens y<sup>t</sup> Spanish vessells & 30 Peeryaugoes of Spaniards & Indians intendinge to worke us what mischeife they could. (And as I conceive they haueing intelligence of our Expectations of a supply in ye Carolina) awaited at Sea to trepane our Shipp: y<sup>t</sup> soe depriueing us of our Supply & blocking us up: our necessitys increasing wee consequently must have surrendered: for w<sup>ch</sup> intent the Perryaugoes lay 10 leagues distance from us at ye mouth of Stonowe Riuer, & there shippes of at Sea. Yet it pleased God y<sup>t</sup> our ship arrived safe to us w<sup>th</sup> a most convenient Supply. Ye Enemy not being remoued, & yet being sensible thereof, their Indians being terrifyd at ye Scaleing of some of our Great Guns. And ye Spaniard as wee suppose being frustrated of his expectation of starving us, cowardly retreated to S<sup>t</sup> Augustines never attempting anythinge against us soe y<sup>t</sup> at pr<sup>st</sup> wee have noe other news but y<sup>t</sup> he hath threatened to destroy ye Indians of S<sup>t</sup> Helens, of Cumbohee & of Edistowe y<sup>t</sup> are our friends.

Thus as to ye estate of our Gen<sup>l</sup> affaires. As to our family necessity. I suppose Mr. Jones hath made yo<sup>r</sup> hon<sup>r</sup> fully acquainted as to my particularre wants. I am most beholden to yo<sup>r</sup> hono<sup>rs</sup> Agent here than any thinge from ye Publicke, All though I must confesse they have made hon<sup>ble</sup> recomendations of mee in there Gen<sup>l</sup> letters I shall endeavour by ye next to send y<sup>o</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> some of our American rarities, our troubles at pres<sup>t</sup> not permitting me ye vacancy as to travel ye Country, It being most of my businesse to awaite in towne & to give an account of what relations ye Natives bringe us either from ye Southward or ye Northward soe y<sup>t</sup> least I might seeme too prolix I rest my respective seruices presented to yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> not forgetting my re-

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<sup>1</sup>A. W. I., 337, reads 'with (Owen) Jones diligence.' Probably Mr. John Jones, Sir J. Yeaman's agent, member Owen's parliam<sup>t</sup> 1670, & 'Euan Jones,' of Charlestown, 1673.

***Henry Woodward Letter, 1670***      TRANSCRIPTION

spects to M<sup>rs</sup> Mavel Carter & ye rest of y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> family & relations.

I rest y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> most obliged Servant

HENRY WOODWARD.<sup>1</sup>

*Endorsed by Locke.* H. Woodward to S<sup>r</sup> Jo: Yeomans 10 Sept 70

*Addressed:* To ye right Honorable S<sup>r</sup> John Yeomans Kn<sup>t</sup> Baron<sup>t</sup>  
Barbadoes      [S. P., Bdle. 48, No. 33.]

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## Henry Woodward Letter, 1670

Albemarle Point R. Long 33  
 in Chyanhaws.  
 Sept. 10. 1670  
 I could not so well have pleaded my excuse, & Tardiness in  
 not giving you a particular relation by y<sup>e</sup> way of Virginia, & Barbadoes  
 of our proceedings, & transactions; since y<sup>e</sup> your departure for y<sup>e</sup> Barbadoes  
 & our sitting forward for y<sup>e</sup> Maine. It being my fortune to be gone up  
 & discourtesy of Chufyachyff, y<sup>e</sup> faithfull Governor where y<sup>e</sup> Emperor  
 resides; in y<sup>e</sup> same juncture of time, when y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Vissells set sail from  
 our Port of Chyanhaws; whereupon at my returne from Chufyachyff I  
 understood y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Jones had satisfied y<sup>e</sup> Hon in those particulars, as for  
 my afore said journey I have discovered a Country soe delicious, plea-  
 sant & fruitful, y<sup>e</sup> were it cultivated doubtless it would prove a second  
 Paradise. It lyes West & by North nearest from us 14 days travell after  
 Indian manner of marching. I there contracted a League w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Empe-  
 ror those Petty Cassikas betwixt us & them. Soe y<sup>e</sup> some few weeks af-  
 ter my returne y<sup>e</sup> Carolina being long in her dispatch from Virginia  
 our Provision failed us, had not my M<sup>r</sup> Jones diligent w<sup>th</sup> some few  
 others, relieved y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>r</sup> wants by what Provisions were procured of y<sup>e</sup>  
 Indians, in which some few of Provisions were received an Alliance  
 from y<sup>e</sup> Southward by y<sup>e</sup> Indians of St Helens. & y<sup>e</sup> Spanish vessels  
 & 30 Perogues of Spaniards & Indians, intending to worke us what  
 mischief they could. But as I conceived they having intelligence of  
 our expectations of a Supply in y<sup>e</sup> Carolina, awaited at Sea to transport  
 our Shipp. & soe depriving us of our Supply & locking up our  
 necessities increasing we consequently must have starved: for so  
 intent the Perogues lay 10 leagues distance from us at y<sup>e</sup> mouth of  
 Stonow. River. & their shippes of at Sea. Yet it pleased God y<sup>e</sup> our Ship  
 arrived safe to us w<sup>th</sup> a most convenient Supply. y<sup>e</sup> Enemy not being re-  
 moved, & yet being sensible thereof, their Indians being terrified at  
 y<sup>e</sup> scaling of some of our Great Guns. And y<sup>e</sup> Spaniard as we suppose  
 being in expectation of starving us, cowardly retreated  
 attempting any thing against us soe y<sup>e</sup> at present  
 we have no other cause but y<sup>e</sup> he hath threatened to destroy y<sup>e</sup>  
 of St Helens, of Caniboes, of distance y<sup>e</sup> are our friends.



## Henry Woodward Letter, 1670

Thus as to y<sup>e</sup> estate of our <sup>the</sup> ~~own~~ <sup>own</sup> affairs. As to our  
necessity. I suppose M<sup>r</sup> Jones hath made y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> fully acquainted  
as to my particular <sup>wants</sup> ~~necessities~~, I am most beholden to y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Agent  
have than any thing from y<sup>e</sup> Publick. Although I must confess  
they have made hon<sup>ble</sup> recommendations of men in these <sup>the</sup> letters.  
I shall endeavour by y<sup>e</sup> next to send y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> some of our American  
rarities, our troubles at present permitting me y<sup>e</sup> vacance  
as to travel y<sup>e</sup> Country. It being most of my business to attend  
in town & to give an account of what relations y<sup>e</sup> Nations  
bring us either from y<sup>e</sup> Southward or y<sup>e</sup> Northward so y<sup>e</sup> best  
I might seem too prolix. I rest my respective service  
presented to y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> not forgetting my respects to M<sup>r</sup> Mervel Carter  
& y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> family relations.

I rest y<sup>e</sup> most Obedient Servant  
Henry Woodward



**Louis Thibou Letter, 1683****Description**

Louis Thibou was a French Huguenot who was an early settler in Carolina. French Huguenots were the religious minority in France, but were allowed to worship freely under the Edict of Nantes until King Louis XIV revoked the edict in 1685, two years after this letter was written. Despite the edict, Thibou does mention persecution of the Huguenots in France and writes this letter to persuade other Huguenots to come to Carolina. His statements about the weather, crops, animals, and taxes only discuss positive aspects of life in Carolina and are often exaggerated. Letters like Thibou's did often convince others to move to the New World to escape persecution or economic hardships. The Huguenots would come to South Carolina in greater numbers after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes: 1500 fled to South Carolina by 1685.<sup>1</sup>

**Citation**

Thibou, Louis. Letter 20 September 1683. Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Translation from Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

**Indicator 3-2.2:** Summarize the activities and accomplishments of key explorers of South Carolina, including Hernando de Soto, Jean Ribault, Juan Pardo, Henry Woodward, and William Hilton. (H,G)

**Standard 4-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration of the new world.

**Indicator 4-1.4:** Explain the exchange of plant life, animal life, and disease that resulted from exploration of the New World, including the introduction of wheat, rice, coffee, horses, pigs, cows, and chickens to the Americas; the introduction of corn, potatoes, peanuts, and squash to Europe; and the effects of such diseases as diphtheria, measles, smallpox, and malaria on Native Americans. (G,H,E)

**Standard 4.2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of North America by Native Americans, Europeans, African-Americans and the interactions among these peoples.

**Indicator 4-2.3:** Identify the English, Spanish, and French colonies in North America and summarize the motivations for the settlement of these colonies, including freedom of worship, and economic opportunity. (H,G,E)

**Standard 8-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

**Indicator 8-1.3:** Summarize the history of European settlement in Carolina from the first attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape, Charlesfort, San Felipe, and Albemarle Point to the time of South Carolina's establishment as an economically important British colony, including the diverse origins of the settlers, the early government, the importance of the plantation system and slavery, and the impact of the natural environment on the development of the colony. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of exploration and settlement of North America.

**Indicator USHC-1.1:** Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences. (H,E,P,G)

<sup>1</sup>Information about the Huguenots in South Carolina taken from Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 50-1.



**Louis Thibou Letter, 1683      TRANSLATION**

Carolina, the 20<sup>th</sup> September 1683

Gentlemen and dear Friends,

This is the second letter I am writing to you although you have not yet honored me by one of yours. In this one I shall give you details about this country and its mode of life, and first of all I shall describe to you that it is a wooded country with lovely savannas or plains crossed by fine rivers very full of fish in which anyone who likes can fish and with enough oysters to feed a kingdom. The land is not too difficult to clear; a man who has a mind to work can easily clear an arpent [1¼ acres] or more in a month. If a man has five or six arpents of land under cultivation and if he works only two months in the year and sows corn and Pease after having cleared the land he should be able to reap more than 100 bushels of wheat and 50 or 60 bushels of Pease. I myself have not more than that under cultivation and have reaped this year as much as I have just mentioned. This climate is temperate, as you would describe that of Languedoc or Italy, a little warmer than Paris – the winters are almost as long but the frosts are not so severe. In short I assure you it is a fine climate, very temperate and very healthy, where one feels very fit. Everything you can imagine growing in France or in England grows here. Carolina has good earth, nothing barren about it and it only needs to be cultivated. It is a country where there is an abundance of fish in the right season; in fact one makes the pigs drunk by feeding it to them. I have tried growing vines which do wonderfully well – not those of the country, but those of France, Madeira and the Canaries which have been introduced here. They produce excellent grapes which are sweet, winery and full of juice. There can never be a lack of them since they are nourished by warmth and soft rain; that is why I am sure of producing here better wine than could be produce in Europe. The native vines also produce very good grapes but the pity of it is that they produce too much wood and too heavy a growth of leaf which hinders the fruit from ripening; all the same I have planted several which have done well. If only I had good vine-stock from Champagne, Suresne and Argenteuil I would very quickly do well in this country for wine in very dear and sells at 20 sous a bottle, as it does everywhere else in America. We only need labor and good plants to do a lot in a short time. We have good garden-melons and excellent watermelons of which I am sending you some seeds. We have potatoes in abundance which a good root out of which we make a drink with molasses or dregs of sugar; it is a liqueur which is as good as beer. These potatoes are mighty good to eat cooked in the oven. A bushel of these roots planted in a little square of earth produces 15 or 20. You much realize that a man here who has 2000 crowns can live better than a gentleman which an income of 2000 “livres” can live in France. In fact any man who has a couple of negroes, a readymade plantation, a servant to look after his household, to milk his cows, to look after his pigs, his poultry and his dovecote can live very happily and that is something a man can have in this country at small outlay. If he wishes to hunt or to have an Indian hunt for him there is no lack of venison or game. An Indian will provide a family of 30 with enough game and venison, as much as they can eat, all the year round for 4 crowns. As for fish there is abundance of all kinds and fishing is such good sport that in this country there is no lack of it, just as in London. Victuals are very cheap, beef only 3 sous a pound at the butcher’s, fat port 3 sous and lean only 2.

**Louis Thibou Letter, 1683**      TRANSLATION

Wheat is worth 24 sous a bushel and Pease 36; one gets 100 pounds of potatoes for only 24 sous. The cattle only feed in the woods, on the plains or on the savanna, the bulls, the cows and the rest of the cattle feed themselves perfectly well at no cost whatever; one had only to keep the calves in the house to bring all the cows back every evening – the only trouble they are is to milk them and they give you a calf every year, which is a good profit costing no more to feed a lot than a few; you feed them by their thousands in the woods. As for the pigs, they only need to be given a little corn in the evening to make them come back home, the poultry is easy to rear because of the hear – as you see we have no lack of butter nor milk, as well as fat capons, hens and fresh eggs. I admit that a man who starts with nothing has a little difficulty for the first two three years, but a man who has something to back him and can afford a couple of farm-hands, a maidservant and some cattle can establish himself very well right away and live very happily in this country. Carolina is a good country for anyone who is not lazy; however poor he may be, he can live well provided he is willing to take a little trouble. Carpenters, cobblers, tailors and other craftsmen necessary for building or clothing easily make a living. I have no doubt that one of our French friends has put this country in a bad light in his letters but if he had really wished to work he could have done as well as I have and would have had a good word to say for Carolina with as much reason as I, for I assure you that when I arrive with my wife and 3 children I was not worth a farthing and my furniture did not consist of very much, whereas now I am beginning to live well. If I had a couple of farmhands and a serving maid I would live like a gentleman, but I must be patient. I hope that with God's help the vines will in time bring me all I want. We have 15 or 16 nations of Indians round us who are very friendly and the English get on well with them; the largest number is not more than 500 strong. They bring them a great quantity of deerskins and furs. There are some tigers and wolves here but no more of the latter than there are in France and the moment a tiger or wolf catches sight of a man it runs away faster than a deer. Although it is said that there are a great number in the woods I have never seen a live one since I came to the country and only one little dead one that an Indian had killed. As for the crocodile which the English call alligator you cannot get within gunshot of them, for the moment they catch sight of you they dive into the water. Anyhow there are only a few little ones at the sources of the rivers and they have never done harm to any one. There are no more snakes than there are in France and they run away when

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they hear you so that it is difficult to catch and kill them. As for the rattlesnake, of which there has been so much talk in England, you can easily kill it for it does not move more than a tuft of grass; a child could kill one with a switch. It is true that a few people have been bitten by accident, but there is a good remedy for that here and no one has ever died of their bite; all that has been said about this kind of animals is just a lot of fairy-tales. My wife and all my family are well, thank God. My poor little Loton [?] died out here but God has given us a son who is called Jacob after the one we lost in England; the captain of a warship was his godfather. Gabriel is well and kisses the hands of his godfather and godmother. I beg you to communicate this letter to friend Le Nain and to M. Poupé and to

**Louis Thibou Letter, 1683      TRANSLATION**

M. de Baze and to my friend Ardain and to M. Valon and to all my acquaintances; give them my regards; I beg to you let me have some news and to convey the enclosed to M. Marriette of Place Maubert, Paris. I believe that there are lots of French in England who have taken refuge there on account of the persecutions. If they want to live in peace they need merely come to this country. They can settle in town or in the countryside, on the plantations where they will be able to live in peace. They will not have to pay any taxes here or money for the high roads nor chimney taxes, for nothing of that sort is charged in this country. All you have to pay is one sou per year to the owner of the land for each arpent; wood and resin candles cost nothing at all and tallow candles are very cheap. Those who are willing to come to Carolina will discover the truth of what I say; I would advise all the young men who have a trade to come and settle here rather than stay in England. They could bring us some brandy, white and blue linen and bits of cloth for the Indians; all that serves as good currency and is worth half as much again. I beg you to tell the mother of the little boy I brought along that he is well and that I have received the letter she wrote.

Adieu, my dear Friend; please tell M. Valon to write to me and M. de Baze and friend Le Nain, to whom I feel as close as to you, and M. Poupé and my friend his wife; and tell her that her brother and sister are well; he has made quite 30 pounds of silk this year; he has let some of it go to ruin by not drawing it, through his negligence; please kiss the hands of all our friends, male and female, to whom I feel as towards you.

You very affectionate servant  
Louis Thibou

P.S. There is good timber here for building houses which are roofed with planks and boards. Others do it with a sort of lime, made out of oyster every one builds as he wishes, maybe with planks sawn from cedars or some with it. The children do very well here; they are bigger and fatter than come and join us here. My plantation is on the river Ashley which is beautiful and full of fish. There is good land to be obtained behind my plantation and it would suffice for a number of families. I beg you to kiss the hands of M. Prioux who would have done better to come out here than to remain in England. M. Varain is making lots of money at his trade. Good apples grow here and sweet cherries, which become as red as wine inside, some pears, such as winter and summer William pears and butter pears, as well as some horseradish seed. Once again I beg you to write to me and to give us news of our relatives, how they are getting on in France under the persecution. Those who want to come to Carolina could not fail to have opportunities because so many ships arrive from England, the Barbados, New England etc., bringing us horses and cattle. The port here is never without ships and the country is becoming a great traffic center. Some deputies from Scotland came here to look at the country which please them very much; they bought two counties, or provinces, and are preparing to bring over 10,000 people to settle them; I have no doubt that a number of others will follow shortly, people arrive every day from all parts to inhabit this country. That will make Carolina powerful and flourishing in a very short time. Adieu, my dear friend; I wish you a thousand blessings and am your servant,

Louis Thibou



## Louis Thibou Letter, 1683

De la Caroline le 20<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>e</sup> 1683

Messieurs et chers Compères

Voici la seconde lettre que je vous écris, quoy que vous ne m'ayez pas honoré d'aucune des vôtres. Je vous ferai voir cette-ci un petit détail de ce pays, et de la manière dont on y vit, et d'abord je vous ferai voir que c'est un pays de bois, et de belles savannes, ou plaines, traversées de belles rivières, bien poissonnées, y peche qui veut, et il y a des huîtres pour nourrir un Royaume: Le pain n'est pas trop difficile à se fricher, un homme qui veut un peu travailler peut se fricher un Arpent de terre par mois, et plus: Si un homme a ou bistré, peut de terre en plantation, et qu'il travaille seulement 2 mois de l'année, et sème du blé et des pois après avoir desfriché, il pourra recueillir plus de 100 Boisseaux de blé et 40 ou 50 Boisseaux de pois: pour moy qui n'ay pas plus en plantation, j'en recueille autant cette année que je vous mentionne cy dessus. Le climat est tempéré comme vous pourriez dire le d'anguedoc ou l'Italie, il y fait un peu plus chaud qu'à Paris, l'hyver y est plus que aussi long, mais les gelées n'y sont pas si rudes, enfin je vous puis assurer que c'est un beau climat bien tempéré, et bien sain, ou on se porte bien, toutes les fois qu'on pourroit avoir imaginé qu'il croit en France et en Angleterre croit en ces lieux. La Caroline est une bonne terre, qui n'a point d'ingratitude, et qui ne demande en rien à être cultivée, c'est un pays où il y a grande abondance de peche, quand la saison en est venue: on en fait enivrer les cochons à force de leur en faire manger. J'ay fait l'expérience de vignes qui font en fait enivrer les cochons à force de leur en faire manger. J'ay fait l'expérience de vignes qui font en fait enivrer les cochons à force de leur en faire manger. J'ay fait l'expérience de vignes qui font en fait enivrer les cochons à force de leur en faire manger.

Je vous envoie de la graine. Nous avons des Patates en abondance, qui est une bonne racine dont nous faisons de la boisson avec un peu de malasse, ou de sucre, c'est une liqueur qui est aussi bonne que la bière, ces Patates sont fort bonnes à manger cuites au four. Un Boisseau de ces racines planté dans un petit carré de terre en produira 15 ou 20. Il faut que vous sachiez qu'un homme qui aura ici 2000 Livres vivra mieux qu'un Gentilhomme de 4000 Livres de rente ne sauroit vivre en France, même un homme qui aura un couple de Nègres, une plantation faite, une servante pour faire son ménage, pour tirer les vaches et soigner les cochons, les volailles et le colombier peut vivre fort heureusement, et c'est une chose que chacun peut avoir en ce pays à peu de frais: Il faut haïr ou faire chasser pour tuer un Indien, ne manquera point ni de venaison ni de gibier. Un Indien fournira une famille de 30 personnes de venaison et de gibier toute l'année pour 4 Livres par an tout autant qu'ils en pourroient manger. Pour du poisson il y en a en grande abondance de toutes sortes, et la peche y est un grand divertissement, si bien qu'on ne manque de rien en ce pays non plus qu'à Londres: Les vires y sont à bon marché, le boeuf n'y vaut à la boucherie que 3 sols la livre, le cochon gras 3 sols, et celui qui ne l'est pas tant 2 sols: le blé y vaut 24 sols le Boisseau et le pois en valent 36. On a 100 livres de patates pour 24 sols. On ne nourrit ici le bétail que dans les bois et dans les plaines ou savannes, et les boeufs, vaches et autre bétail s'y nourrissent parfaitement bien et pour rien, on garde les veaux à la maison pour y faire revenir les vaches tous les soirs, ou pour toute peine vous n'avez qu'à les tuer, elles vous font un veau tous les ans qui est un grand profit, ne coûtant pas plus de nourrir beaucoup, que peu, on en peut nourrir des milliers dans le bois, quant aux cochons il leur faut donner un peu de blé le soir pour les faire revenir à la maison; la volaille de basse cour se lève facilement à cause de la chaleur: et comme vous voyez nous ne manquons point de beurre ni de lait, nous avons aussi beaucoup de chapons gras, de poules et de oeufs frais. Je vous avoue qu'un homme qui n'a rien a un peu de peine les deux ou trois premières années, mais un homme qui a quelque chose et qui peut avoir deux valets, une servante et quelque bétail, peut se bien établir tout d'un coup et vivre heureusement en ce pays. La Caroline est un bon pays à qui n'est pas paresseux quelque pauvre qu'il soit, il vivra bien pourvu qu'il prenne un peu de peine. Les Charpentiers, Sordonniers, Tailleurs et autres métiers nécessaires pour les bâtiments et pour les vêtements y gagnent bien de l'argent. J'en doute pas que quelqu'un de nos Français n'ait mal représenté ce pays par ses lettres, mais si l'on a voulu travailler, ne faire pas la paresseuse, il seroit sans doute aussi bien que moy, et par leroit bien de la Caroline, du moins en auroit il autant de sujet que moy, car je vous assure que lorsque j'y suis arrivé avec 3 enfants et ma femme, je n'avois pas vaillant un Liard que mes meubles, qu'une consisteroit pas en grand chose quant à présent je commence à bien vivre, si j'avois 2 serviteurs et une servante j'y vivrois comme un Gentilhomme, mais il faut prendre patience, j'espère qu'avec l'aide de Dieu les vignes me feront avoir avec le temps tout ce que je souhaite: Nous avons 15 ou 16 Nations d'Indiens à l'entour de nous, ils nous font amis et les Anglois s'accroissent bien avec eux, leur plus grand nombre ne consiste pas à plus de 300 en tout, ils servent les Anglois et leur apportent quantité de peaux de l'ours et de fourrures. Il y a ici quelques Tigres et quelques loups, mais il n'y a pas tant de l'un et de l'autre ici qu'en France, et du moment qu'un Tigre ou un loup aperçoit un homme il fuit plus vite qu'un cerf, et quoy que l'on ait rapporté qu'il y en avoit grande quantité dans les bois, je n'en ai pourtant jamais vu aucun en vie depuis que j'ai vu en ce pays et je n'en ai vu qu'un petit mort qu'un Indien a voit tué. Quant au Crocodile, que les Anglois appellent Alligatore, vous n'en pouvez approcher de plus près que de la portée d'un fusil, car du moment qu'il vous apperçoit il se jette dans l'eau, en core ne s'en trouve il que quelques petits aux hauts des rivières qui n'ont pas fait mal à personne. Il n'y a pas plus de couleuvre ici qu'en France, elles fuient quand



## Louis Thibou Letter, 1683

aller vous entendent si bien que vous avez peine à les attraper pour les tuer. Pour la couleur de son entrecu  
 a tant fait de bruit en Angleterre vous la pouvez tuer facilement, elle ne se remue pas plus qu'une mouche  
 un enfant la pourroit tuer avec une hussine. Il est vray que quelques personnes en ont esté mordues  
 pas accident, mais il y a bon remède pour cela ici, jamais personne n'est mort de leurs morsures, tout ce  
 qu'on peut dire de ces bestes dani mau ne sont que des contes et des fables: ma femme et toute ma famille  
 se porte bien Dieu merci. Ma pauvre sœur est morte en ce pays, mais Dieu nous a donné un fils qui se  
 nomme Jacob comme celui que nous avons perdu en Angleterre. Un capitaine d'un vaisseau de guerre  
 françois la présente au baptême, Gabriel se porte bien et baise les mains à son parrain et à sa marraine.  
 Je vous prie de faire part de la présente au Comptre le Nain, et à M. Loupé, M. de Bage et à mon compa  
 re Ardois et M. Valon et à tous nos bons amis, assurez les de mes respects, je vous prie de me faire sa  
 voir de vos nouvelles, et de faire tenir l'incluse à M. Mariette de la place maubert à Paris. Je suis  
 qu'il y a beaucoup de françois en Angleterre qui s'y sont retirés à cause de la persécution, s'ils veulent  
 vivre en repos, ils n'ont qu'à venir en ce pays, ils pourrout demeurer ou en la ville, ou à la campagne dans  
 les plantations, où ils pourrout bien vivre en repos, ils ne seront point obligés de payer ici de cens ni de  
 tailles. ni d'argent pour les grands chemins, ni pour les chemins, ni de loyers de maisons, car on ne  
 paye rien de tout cela en ce pays, on paye seulement un sol par an au seigneur par chaque arpent  
 de terre, le bois ni la chandelle de Reine n'y coûte rien, la chandelle de suif y est à bon marché. ceux qui  
 voudrout venir à la Carolline trouveront la vérité de ce que je dis, je conseillerois à tous les jeunes gens  
 qui ont des métiers de se venir établir ici plutôt que de demeurer en Angleterre. Ils pourrout apporter  
 des eaux de vie, des toiles blanches et bleues, de petites étoffes, pour les Indiens, tout cela est bon ar  
 gent comptant, et on y profite presque de la moitié. Je vous prie de dire à la mère du petit garçon que j'ay  
 amené en ce pays qu'il se porte bien, et que j'ay reçu la lettre qu'elle m'a écrite. Adieu mon cher Comptre, je vous  
 prie de dire à M. Valon qu'il m'écrive et à M. de Bage et au Comptre le Nain à qui je suis come à vous et  
 à M. Loupé et à ma commere sa femme, et lui dire que son frère et sa sœur se portent bien, il a fait  
 bien 30 Livres de soye cete année, il en a laissé perdre une partie faute de la tirer par sa negligence, nos  
 bons amis à nos amis et amis à qui je suis come à vous.

Mes chers compères  
 Si vous recevez quelques lettres de mess<sup>r</sup> Mariette vous me les envoyez par le premier navire qui partira pour ce pays.  
 Il y a ici de très bon bois à bâtir des maisons, les quelles on couvre de planches et bordages, d'autres en font avec de  
 la chaux qui se fait avec des coquilles d'huîtres et de la terre grave, ceux qui ont le moyen en font de  
 briques, enfin on bâtit comme l'on veut, soit avec des planches sciées de cèdre ou d'autre sorte de bois  
 il y a ici grande abondance de ce bois de cèdre et on y bâtit fort joliment, les enfants viennent ici très bien, ils  
 sont plus gros et plus gras qu'en France ou en Angleterre, ma femme et moi souhaiterions que quelques  
 uns de nos amis nous vinssent trouver ici. Ma plantation est sur la Rivière d'Apshly qui est très belle et  
 bien poissonneuse, il y a de très bonnes terres à prendre sur le derrière de ma plantation qui pourroient  
 servir pour un bon nombre de familles, je vous prie aussi de faire mes bons vœux à M. Lrieux, il auroit  
 mieux fait de venir en ce pays que de rester en Angleterre. M. Vatain gagne bien de l'argent à son métier,  
 il croit ici aussi d'excellentes pommes, qui ne sont que de dans rouge comme d'Or, quelques uns sont  
 aussi bon nez que des patates, je vous prie de m'envoyer des pepins de bonne poires comme de bon Chretien d'est  
 et d'hiver, et poires de beurre, avec de la graine de refards. Je vous prie de me redire et de m'envoyer  
 savoir des nouvelles de nos parents, comme ils font en France à cause de la persécution, ceux qui auroient envie  
 de venir à la Carolline ne doivent pas manquer d'occasions, puisqu'il y vient tant de vaisseaux d'Angleterre,  
 par bade, de la nouvelle Angleterre etc. qui nous amènent des chevaux et du bétail, ce port ici n'est jamais sans  
 navires, et le pays se rend fort fréquent. Il est venu ici des députés de la cour pour voir le pays qui leur a gré  
 fort, ils ont acheté deux centes ou Provinces, et se représentent d'y amener 10000 personnes pour s'y établir.  
 Je ne doute pas que plusieurs autres ne les suivent bien tôt, il arrive tous les jours du monde de toutes  
 parts pour habiter ce pays ce qui rendra en peu de temps la Carolline puissante et fleurissante. Adieu  
 mon cher compère je vous souhaite mille benédiction et suis

Votre serviteur  
 Louis Thibou



**Cattle Brand Records, 1697–1699****Description**

“Early Reports from the colony emphasized the rapid and profitable increase of livestock, which at first were usually allowed to roam free. Stock marks were an obvious necessity. In this period cattle, horses, and hogs were identified by slits and cuts in their ears as well as by brands, and early secretaries and deputies recorded a few of these marks among their miscellaneous records. Paul Grimball was secretary when the colony passed its records act on June 20, 1694, and he soon started the separate book for stock marks that the act called for.”<sup>1</sup>

**Citation**

Cattle Brand Records. 1697-1699. Secretary of State. Recorded Instruments. Miscellaneous records (Proprietary series). 1671-1725. S 213001. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

**Indicator 3-2.6:** Summarize the contributions of settlers in South Carolina under the Lords Proprietors and the Royal colonial government, including the English from Barbados and the other groups who made up the diverse European population of early South Carolina. (H,G)

**Standard 4-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration of the new world.

**Indicator 4-1.4:** Explain the exchange of plant life, animal life, and disease that resulted from exploration of the New World, including the introduction of wheat, rice, coffee, horses, pigs, cows, and chickens to the Americas; the introduction of corn, potatoes, peanuts, and squash to Europe; and the effects of such diseases as diphtheria, measles, smallpox, and malaria on Native Americans. (G,H,E)

**Standard 8-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

**Indicator 8-1.6:** Explain how South Carolinians used natural, human, and political resources to gain economic prosperity, including trade with Barbados, rice planting, Eliza Lucas Pinckney and indigo planting, the slave trade, and the practice of mercantilism. (H,G,E)

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of exploration and settlement of North America.

**Indicator USHC-1.1:** Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences. (H,E,P,G)

<sup>1</sup> Information on this document comes from Charles H. Lesser, *South Carolina Begins: The Records of a Proprietary Colony, 1663-1721*, (Columbia, South Carolina: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1995), 425.



## Cattle Brand Records, 1697-1699

September 18<sup>th</sup> 1697 This Day came Anthony Bourau & recorded his mark of Cattle & Swine (viz) the right ears an upper keele & the left an under keele likewise a parcel of cattle bought by y<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Bourau of the Widow Horry marked as followeth both Ears is an upper keele & the brand as p<sup>r</sup> Margent

B

February 16<sup>th</sup> 1698 This Day came Abraham Mockos & recorded his mark of Cattle and Swine & horses (viz) both Ears Cropt & the left Slitt in three parts & his brand mark & per Margent

M

April 14<sup>th</sup> 1699 This Day came William Branford of y<sup>e</sup> South Side of Ashby River near Accabee & Recorded his Marke of Cattle & Swine viz the right Ear with a Cropp & a Hole & one upper keel in y<sup>e</sup> Left Ear and Burnt Marke as p<sup>r</sup> Margent.

X

May 16<sup>th</sup> 1699 This day came M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Marquet and Recorded his Brand Marke for Cattle & which is a Flower de Luis upon y<sup>e</sup> Right Buttocks, Marke as p<sup>r</sup> Margent



November 21<sup>st</sup> This day came Benjamin Willman of Edisto Island Cooper, & Recorded his Brand Marke for Daxells, which is B W as p<sup>r</sup> Margent.

B W.

November 21<sup>st</sup> This Day came Jeremiah Varreen & Recorded his Brand Marke for Cattle, Hogs &c being a Spade in both Ears.



March 14<sup>th</sup> This Day came M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Fox & Recorded his Ear Marke for Cattle & Hogs, viz. one Cropp in y<sup>e</sup> Left Ear and a Halfpenny under y<sup>e</sup> Right Ear and two under Latches under both Ears & Burnt Marke with an

April 27<sup>th</sup> This Day came M<sup>r</sup> Edmund Jarvis & Recorded his Ear mark for Hogs & Cattle, viz. a Slitt in y<sup>e</sup> Left Ear & a Cropp in the Right.

May 12<sup>th</sup> This Day came John Rupp & Recorded his Marke for Cattle & Hogs which is a Cropp & a Hole in y<sup>e</sup> right Ear and a Cropp and a Slitt in y<sup>e</sup> Left, being formerly y<sup>e</sup> Marke of William Macfashon upon Edisto Island, & by him assigned to y<sup>e</sup> J. Rupp for all Cattle & Hogs on y<sup>e</sup> Island of that Marke. Test: Henry Wigginton

**Map of Charleston, 1704****Description**

This map is a later reproduction of the Charleston inset to Edward Crisp's 1711 published map *A Compleat Description of the Province of Carolina in 3 Parts*. This map is thought to be a copy of a 1704 original by Edward Crisp, who lived in Charleston, which was never published. The inset depicts eight blocks within the walls of Charleston. Prominent houses in the city and outside its bounds are labeled on the map.

**Citation**

Charleston, 1704. MB 7-21. Map Collection. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

**Indicator 3-2.6:** Summarize the contributions of settlers in South Carolina under the Lords Proprietors and the Royal colonial government, including the English from Barbados and the other groups who made up the diverse European population of early South Carolina. (H,G)

**Standard 4.2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of North America by Native Americans, Europeans, African-Americans and the interactions among these peoples.

**Indicator 4-2.4:** Compare the European settlements in North America in terms of their economic activities, religious emphasis, government, and lifestyles. (H,G,E,P)

**Standard 8-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

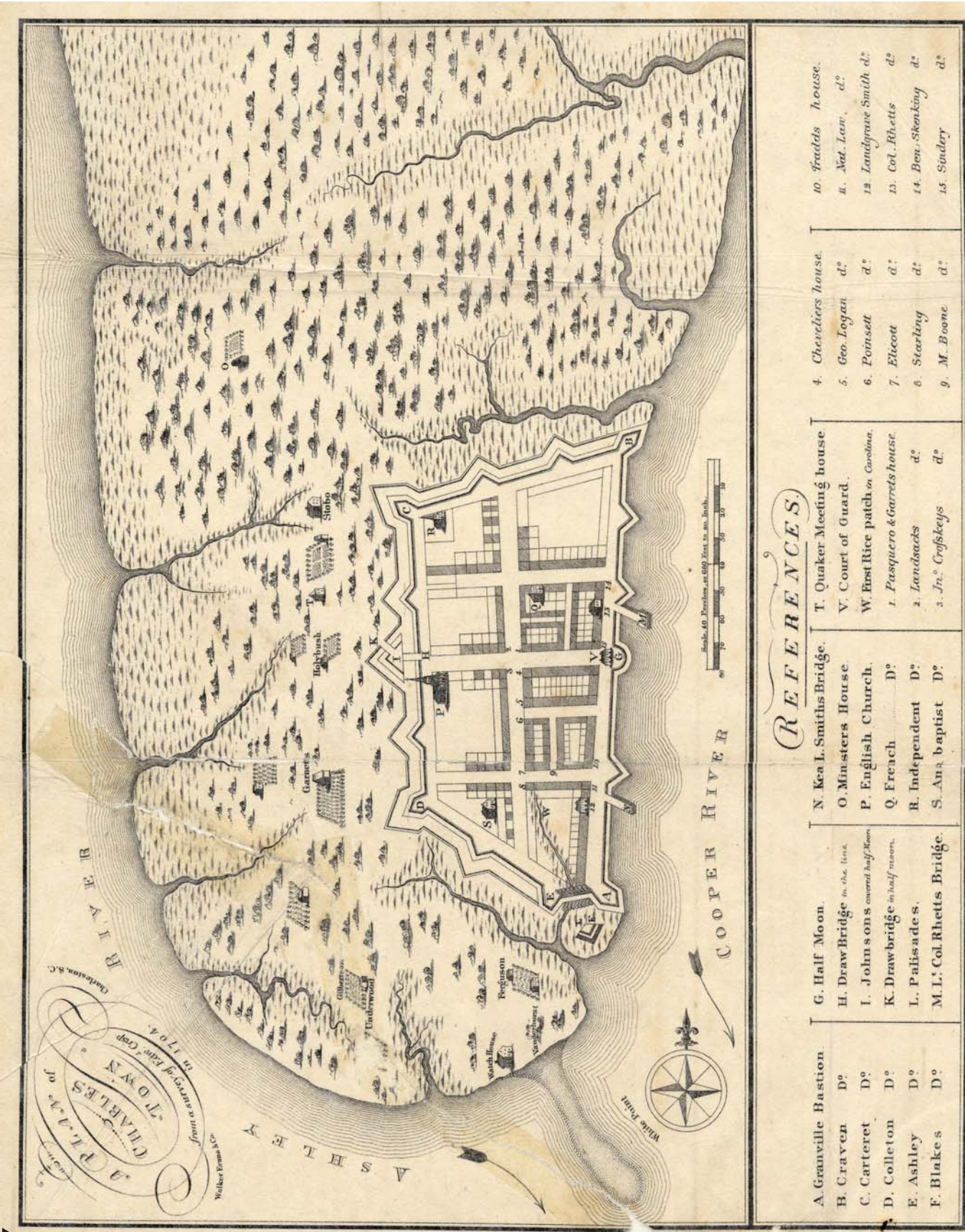
**Indicator 8-1.3:** Summarize the history of European settlement in Carolina from the first attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape, Charlesfort, San Felipe, and Albemarle Point to the time of South Carolina's establishment as an economically important British colony, including the diverse origins of the settlers, the early government, the importance of the plantation system and slavery, and the impact of the natural environment on the development of the colony. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of exploration and settlement of North America.

**Indicator USHC-1.1:** Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences. (H,E,P,G)



Map of Charleston, 1704





**Slave Sale Announcements, 1739****Description**

Advertisements for the sale of slaves appeared regularly in colonial newspapers and can offer insight into the culture of a slave-based society. Advertisements generally highlight marketable aspects of what is being sold and in these the origin, relative age, and health of the enslaved workers is emphasized. These attributes let us know what potential buyers might look for when adding to their enslaved labor force. It is important to note as well that the selling of human life took place surrounded by advertisements for household items and in the case of the second ad, in conjunction with other consumer goods. The images associated with the advertisements shed light on colonial perceptions of Africa and its native people.

**Citation**

"TO BE SOLD," "TO BE SOLD," and "ON WEDNESDAY." (Charleston) *The South Carolina Gazette*. Saturday June 2 to Saturday June 9, 1739. p 3, c 1. Records of the States of the United States microfilm series. Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

**Indicator 3-2.7:** Explain the transfer of the institution of slavery into South Carolina from the West Indies, including the slave trade and the role of African Americans in the developing plantation economy; the daily lives of African American slaves and their contributions to South Carolina, such as the Gullah culture and the introduction of new foods; and African American acts of resistance against white authority. (H,E,P,G)

**Standard 4.2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of North America by Native Americans, Europeans, African-Americans and the interactions among these peoples.

**Indicator 4-2.5:** Summarize the introduction and establishment of slavery in the American colonies, including the role of the slave trade; the nature of the Middle Passage; and the types of goods — rice, indigo, sugar, tobacco, and rum, for example — that were exchanged among the West Indies, Europe, and the Americas. (E,H,G,P)

**Standard 8-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

**Indicator 8-1.4:** Explain the growth of the African American population during the colonial period and the significance of African Americans in the developing culture (e.g., Gullah) and economy of South Carolina, including the origins of African American slaves, the growth of the slave trade, the impact of population imbalance between African and European Americans, and the Stono Rebellion and subsequent laws to control the slave population. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of exploration and settlement of North America.

**Indicator USHC-1.1:** Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences. (H,E,P,G)

**Slave Sale Announcements, 1739** TRANSCRIPTION

"To BE SOLD in Charleston, a choice Cargo of Healthy Negroes, just imported in the Ship *Amoretta*, John Crode Master directly Africa by *Benj. Savage & Comp.*

*NB. But two Persons have the Small Pox in Town and they are near White - Point, therefore no Danger of coming here.*

TO BE SOLD at Mr. Wragg's House where the SECRETARY'S OFFICE was lately kept in *Charlestown*, on Wednesday the 29<sup>th</sup> Instant, a choice Cargo of young healthy Negroes, just imported in the ship *Shepherd*, *Maurice Power* [illegible] directly from the Coast of *Angola* by *Joseph Wragg* and Com.

*NB. Extraordinary Encouragement will be given for present pay*

They have also to be sold, a cargo of excellent Maderia WINE, just imported in the *Duke of Berwick*, Capt. *Bassett*

ON WEDNESDAY the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant, will be sold in *Charleston*, a very fine Cargo of able-bodied *Gambia* Negroes, just imported from *Gambia* directly by *Hill & Guerard*.

*NB. The Negroes will be kept at the House built by the late Charles Hill Esq. About a Mile up the broad Path, until the Morning of the Sale. And very great Regard will be had to ready Pay."*

## Slave Sale Announcements, 1739



TO BE SOLD in CHARLES-  
TOWN, a choice Cargo of  
healthy Negroes, just impor-  
ted in the Ship *Amoretta*,  
John Crode Master directly  
Africa, by

*Benj. Savage, & Comp.*

NB. But two Persons have the Small-  
Pox in Town and they at or near White-  
Point, therefore no Danger of coming  
here.



TO BE SOLD at Mr. *Wragg's*  
House, where the SECRETARY'S  
OFFICE was lately kept in *Char-*  
*lestown*, on Wednesday the 20th In-  
stant, a choice Cargo of young  
healthy Negroes, just imported in the Ship  
*Shepherd*, *Maurice Power* Commander,  
directly from the Coast of *Angola*, by

*Joseph Wragg and Comp.*

NB. Extraordinary Encouragement will  
be given for present Pay

They have also to be sold, a Cargo of  
excellent *Madeira WINE*, just imported  
in the *Duke of Berwick*, Capt. *Balfett*



ON WEDNESDAY the 10th In-  
stant, will be sold in *Charlestown*, a  
very fine Cargo of able-bodied *Gam-*  
*bia* Negroes, just imported from  
*Gambia* directly, by

*Hill & Guerard.*

NB. The Negroes will be kept at the  
House built by the late *Charles Hill Esq;*  
about a Mile up the broad Path, until  
the Morning of the Sale. And very great  
Regard will be had to ready Pay.



**1740 Slave Code****Description**

South Carolina's Slave Code of 1740 was a series of laws aimed at controlling the population of enslaved African Americans. It prohibited slaves from gathering without white supervision, learning to read and write, and growing their own food. It also created harsher punishments for disobeying the law. The legislature enacted the Slave Code shortly after the Stono Rebellion, which reinforced slave owners' fears of slave uprisings.

**Citation**

1740 South Carolina Slave Code. Acts of the South Carolina General Assembly, 1740 # 670. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

Transcription from McCord, David J., ed. *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina*. Vol. 7, Containing the Acts Relating to Charleston, Courts, Slaves, and Rivers. Columbia, SC: A.S. Johnston, 1840, p. 397.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

**Indicator 3-2.7:** Explain the transfer of the institution of slavery into South Carolina from the West Indies, including the slave trade and the role of African Americans in the developing plantation economy; the daily lives of African American slaves and their contributions to South Carolina, such as the Gullah culture and the introduction of new foods; and African American acts of resistance against white authority. (H,E,P,G)

**Standard 4.2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of North America by Native Americans, Europeans, African-Americans and the interactions among these peoples.

**Indicator 4-2.5:** Summarize the introduction and establishment of slavery in the American colonies, including the role of the slave trade; the nature of the Middle Passage; and the types of goods — rice, indigo, sugar, tobacco, and rum, for example — that were exchanged among the West Indies, Europe, and the Americas. (E,H,G,P)

**Indicator 4-2.7:** Explain how conflicts and cooperation among the Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans influenced colonial events including the French and Indian Wars, slave revolts, Native American wars, and trade. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard 8-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

**Indicator 8-1.4:** Explain the growth of the African American population during the colonial period and the significance of African Americans in the developing culture (e.g., Gullah) and economy of South Carolina, including the origins of African American slaves, the growth of the slave trade, the impact of population imbalance between African and European Americans, and the Stono Rebellion and subsequent laws to control the slave population. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of exploration and settlement of North America.

**Indicator USHC-1.1:** Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences. (H,E,P,G)

## 1740 Slave Code TRANSCRIPTION

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER ORDERING AND GOVERNING NEGROES AND No. 670.  
OTHER SLAVES IN THIS PROVINCE.

WHEREAS, in his Majesty's plantations in America, slavery has been introduced and allowed, and the people commonly called negroes, Indians, mulattoes and mustizoes, have been deemed absolute slaves, and the subjects of property in the hands of particular persons, the extent of whose power over such slaves ought to be settled and limited by positive laws, so that the slave may be kept in due subjection and obedience, and the owners and other persons having the care and government of slaves may be restrained from exercising too great rigour and cruelty over them, and that the public peace and order of this Province may be preserved: We pray your most sacred Majesty that it may be enacted,

Preamble.

I. *And be it enacted*, by the honorable William Bull, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's honorable Council, and the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, and by the authority of the same, That all negroes and Indians, (free Indians in amity with this government, and negroes, mulattoes and mustizoes, who are now free, excepted,) mulattoes or mustizoes who now are, or shall hereafter be, in this Province, and all their issue and offspring, born or to be born, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, and remain forever hereafter, absolute slaves, and shall follow the condition of the mother, and shall be deemed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law, to be chattels personal, in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators and assigns, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever; *provided always*, that if any negro, Indian, mulatto or mustizo, shall claim his or her freedom, it shall and may be lawful for such negro, Indian, mulatto or mustizo, or any

Who are to be deemed slaves.



## 1740 Slave Code

*At a General Assembly begun to be holden at Charles Town on Tuesday the sixth of November in the thirteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c And in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty nine and from thence continued by divers adjournments to the Tenth May one thousand seven hundred and forty.*

*An Act for the better Ordering and Governing Negroes and other Slaves in this Province*

*Whereas* in His Majesty's Plantations in America Slavery has been introduced and allowed; and the People commonly called Negroes Indians Mulattos and Mestizos have been deemed absolute Slaves and the Subjects of Property in the hands of particular Persons; the extent of whose power over such Slaves ought to be settled and limited by positive Laws, so that the Slave may be kept in due Subjection and obedience and the Owners and other Persons having the care and Government of Slaves may be restrained from exercising too great Rigour and Cruelty over them and that the Public Peace and order of this Province may be preserved We pray Your most Sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted and Be it Enacted by the Honble William Bull Esquire Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief by and with the advice and Consent of his Majesty's Honble Council and the Common House of Assembly of this Province and by



**Exports and Prices, 1745****Description**

The *South Carolina Gazette* included news about recently imported and exported goods, as well as a record of what ships were coming in and out of the port. These listings demonstrate the types of goods brought into and out of the city, such as rice, corn, or beef. The items also demonstrate where these goods were coming from and going to, including ports both in the United States and Caribbean, like New York or Barbados, and in Europe, like London or Lisbon.

**Citation**

"Custom House," "Exported from Charles-Town," and "Price of Goods." (Charleston) *South Carolina Gazette*. 1 June 1745. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

**Indicator 3-2.6:** Summarize the contributions of settlers in South Carolina under the Lords Proprietors and the Royal colonial government, including the English from Barbados and the other groups who made up the diverse European population of early South Carolina. (H,G)

**Standard 4.2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of North America by Native Americans, Europeans, African-Americans and the interactions among these peoples.

**Indicator 4-2.5:** Summarize the introduction and establishment of slavery in the American colonies, including the role of the slave trade; the nature of the Middle Passage; and the types of goods — rice, indigo, sugar, tobacco, and rum, for example — that were exchanged among the West Indies, Europe, and the Americas. (E,H,G,P)

**Standard 8-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

**Indicator 8-1.6:** Explain how South Carolinians used natural, human, and political resources to gain economic prosperity, including trade with Barbados, rice planting, Eliza Lucas Pinckney and indigo planting, the slave trade, and the practice of mercantilism. (H,G,E)

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of exploration and settlement of North America.

**Indicator USHC-1.1:** Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences. (H,E,P,G)

## Exports and Prices, 1745

CUSTOM HOUSE CHARLES TOWN,  
& *Entered Inwards.*

Snow Indian Queen, John Read, from London.

Bright Mary, Thomas Chapman, from Madeira.

Bright Pegasus, Robert Patterson, from Boston.

Bright Dolphin, James Smith, from Jamaica.

Sloop Relief, Stephen Tucker, from Barbados.

Sloop March, Dav. Conyers, fr. N-York.

*Enter'd Outwards.*

Snow Welcome, Al. Leith, for Lisbon.

Sloop 2 Bachelors, If Cox, for Providence.

*Clear'd for Departure.*

Ship Union, Zabdiel Potter, to Cowes.

Ship Ellen, Nicholas Comyn,

Snow Hector, James Rodgers, and

Bright Mary, John McKnight, to London.

Snow Eveleigh, John James, to Bristol.

Schooner Charles, Rog Cload, to Madeira.

Schooner Nancy, Robert Maxwell, and

Sloop Mary, Sam. Saltus, to Barbados.

EXPORTED from Charles-Town, *since the First Day of November last.*

Rice, 47,958 Barrels,

Pitch, 6622 Barrels,

Tar, 1271 Barrels.

Turpentine, 524 Barrels.

Skins, 453 Hogsheds.

Corn and Pease, 21880 Bushels.

Beef and Pork, 1679 Barrels.

*Price of Goods of this Country Produce.*

Rice, 12 lb. 6 d. per 100 wt.

Pitch, 25 lb. 0 d. per Barrel.

Tar, 20 lb. 0 d. per Barrel.

Turpentine, 7 s. 6 d. Ditto.

Skins, 16 lb. 6 d. per Pound.

Staves, 15 l. per Thousand.

Resin, 7 s. 6 d. per 100 wt.

Turp. Oyl, 15 s. per Gallon.

Corn, 7 s. 6 d. per Bushel.

Pease, 7 s. 6 d. per Ditto.



## Exports and Prices, 1745

*Of the Prices of Foreign Parts  
By the Hundred.*

Philadelphia Flour, 4 l.  
Middling Bread, 6 s.  
Ship Bread, 4 l.  
Brown Bread, 4 l.  
Muscovado Sugar, 14 l to 15.  
Powder Sugar, 20 l.

*By the Hoghead.*

New England Rum, per Gallon, 16 s.  
Barbados Rum, 18 s. 0 d.  
Antigua Rum, 17 s. 6 d.  
Montserrat Rum, 17 s. 6 d.  
Jamaica Rum, 25 s.  
Melasses, 15 s. 0 d.

*By the Pipe.*

Lisbon Wine, 140 l.  
Oporto Wine, 140 l.  
Madeira Wine, 120 l.

*By the Quarter Cask.*

Milk Bread, 60 lb.  
White Bread, 50 lb.

*By the Bushel.*

Fine Salt, 20 s.  
Coarse Salt, 20 s.

*By the Pound.*

Brissol single refin'd Sugar, 8 s per lb.  
American Ditto, 7 s.  
—— double Ditto, 10 s.

**Proclamation of 1763****Description**

This proclamation by King George III restricted settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. In the eyes of the British Government, the proclamation served to create a protective buffer zone between the colonists and Native Americans at the close of the French and Indian War. For the American colonists however, this act appeared to be an infringement on their rights and contributed to the divergence of the colonies from the mother country that led to the Revolutionary War.

**Citation**

Proclamation of 7 October 1763. Great Britain, Sovereign (1760-1820: George III). Constitutional and Organic Papers. S 131006. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Transcription**

Transcription done by the Avalon Project, Yale Law School,  
[www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/proc1763.htm](http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/proc1763.htm).

**Standards**

**Standard 3-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

**Indicator 3-2.5:** Summarize the impact that the European colonization of South Carolina had on Native Americans, including conflicts between settlers and Native Americans. (H,G)

**Indicator 3-2.6:** Summarize the contributions of settlers in South Carolina under the Lords Proprietors and the Royal colonial government, including the English from Barbados and the other groups who made up the diverse European population of early South Carolina. (H,G)

**Standard 4.2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of North America by Native Americans, Europeans, African-Americans and the interactions among these peoples.

**Indicator 4-2.4:** Compare the European settlements in North America in terms of their economic activities, religious emphasis, government, and lifestyles. (H,G,E,P)

**Indicator 4-2.7:** Explain how conflicts and cooperation among the Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans influenced colonial events including the French and Indian Wars, slave revolts, Native American wars, and trade. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard 8-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

**Indicator 8-1.7:** Summarize the military and economic involvement of South Carolina in the French-British colonial rivalry. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of exploration and settlement of North America.

**Indicator USHC-1.1:** Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences. (H,E,P,G)

**Standard USHC-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

**Indicator USHC-2.1:** Summarize the early development of representative government and political rights in the American colonies, including the influence of the British political system, the rule of law and the conflict between the colonial legislatures and the royal governors. (P,H)



**Proclamation of 1763** TRANSCRIPTION

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION

GEORGE R.

Whereas We have taken into Our Royal Consideration the extensive and valuable Acquisitions in America, secured to our Crown by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris. the 10th Day of February last; and being desirous that all Our loving Subjects, as well of our Kingdom as of our Colonies in America, may avail themselves with all convenient Speed, of the great Benefits and Advantages which must accrue therefrom to their Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation, We have thought fit, with the Advice of our Privy Council. to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all our loving Subjects, that we have, with the Advice of our Said Privy Council, granted our Letters Patent, under our Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect, within the Countries and Islands ceded and confirmed to Us by the said Treaty, Four distinct and separate Governments, styled and called by the names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida and Grenada, and limited and bounded as follows, viz.

First — The Government of Quebec bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake St. John, to the South end of the Lake Nipissim; from whence the said Line, crossing the River St. Lawrence, and the Lake Champlain, in 45. Degrees of North Latitude, passes along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Sea; and also along the North Coast of the Baye des Chaleurs, and the Coast of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the West End of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River of St. John.

Secondly — The Government of East Florida. bounded to the Westward by the Gulph of Mexico and the Apalachicola River; to the Northward by a Line drawn from that part of the said River where the Chatahouchee and Flint Rivers meet, to the source of St. Mary's River. and by the course of the said River to the Atlantic Ocean; and to the Eastward and Southward by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulph of Florida, including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Sea Coast.

Thirdly — The Government of West Florida. bounded to the Southward by the Gulph of Mexico. including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Coast. from the River Apalachicola to Lake Pontchartrain; to the Westward by the said Lake, the Lake Maurepas, and the River Mississippi; to the Northward by a Line drawn due East from that part of the River Mississippi which lies in 31 Degrees North Latitude. to the River Apalachicola or Chatahouchee; and to the Eastward by the said River.

Fourthly — The Government of Grenada, comprehending the Island of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the Islands of Dominico, St. Vincent's and Tobago. And to the end that the open and free Fishery of our Subjects may be extended to and carried on upon the Coast of Labrador, and the adjacent Islands. We have thought fit. with the advice of our said Privy Council to put all that Coast, from the River St. John's to Hudson's Streights,

***Proclamation of 1763*** TRANSCRIPTION

together with the Islands of Anticosti and Madelaine, and all other smaller Islands lying upon the said Coast, under the care and Inspection of our Governor of Newfoundland. We have also, with the advice of our Privy Council. thought fit to annex the Islands of St. John's and Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser Islands adjacent thereto, to our Government of Nova Scotia.

We have also, with the advice of our Privy Council aforesaid, annexed to our Province of Georgia all the Lands lying between the Rivers Alatomaha and St. Mary's. And whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling of our said new Governments, that our loving Subjects should be informed of our Paternal care, for the security of the Liberties and Properties of those who are and shall become Inhabitants thereof, We have thought fit to publish and declare, by this Our Proclamation, that We have, in the Letters Patent under our Great Seal of Great Britain, by which the said Governments are constituted. given express Power and Direction to our Governors of our Said Colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and circumstances of the said Colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the Advice and Consent of the Members of our Council, summon and call General Assemblies within the said Governments respectively, in such Manner and Form as is used and directed in those Colonies and Provinces in America which are under our immediate Government: And We have also given Power to the said Governors, with the consent of our Said Councils, and the Representatives of We have also thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council as aforesaid, to give unto the Governors and Councils of our said Three new Colonies, upon the Continent full Power and Authority to settle and agree with the Inhabitants of our said new Colonies or with any other Persons who shall resort thereto, for such Lands. Tenements and Hereditaments, as are now or hereafter shall be in our Power to dispose of; and them to grant to any such Person or Persons upon such Terms, and under such moderate Quit-Rents, Services and Acknowledgments, as have been appointed and settled in our other Colonies, and under such other Conditions as shall appear to us to be necessary and expedient for the Advantage of the Grantees, and the Improvement and settlement of our said Colonies.

And Whereas, We are desirous, upon all occasions, to testify our Royal Sense and Approbation of the Conduct and bravery of the Officers and Soldiers of our Armies, and to reward the same, We do hereby command and empower our Governors of our said Three new Colonies, and all other our Governors of our several Provinces on the Continent of North America, to grant without Fee or Reward, to such reduced Officers as have served in North America during the late War, and to such Private Soldiers as have been or shall be disbanded in America, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following Quantities of Lands, subject, at the Expiration of Ten Years, to the same Quit-Rents as other Lands are subject to in the Province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same Conditions of Cultivation and Improvement; viz.

To every Person having the Rank of a Field Officer — 5,000 Acres.

To every Captain — 3,000 Acres.

To every Subaltern or Staff Officer, — 2,000 Acres.



**Proclamation of 1763** TRANSCRIPTION

To every Non-Commission Officer, — 200 Acres.

To every Private Man — 50 Acres.

We do likewise authorize and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all our said Colonies upon the Continent of North America to grant the like Quantities of Land, and upon the same conditions, to such reduced Officers of our Navy of like Rank as served on board our Ships of War in North America at the times of the Reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec in the late War, and who shall personally apply to our respective Governors for such Grants.

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our Interest, and the Security of our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, and who live under our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them. or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds. — We do therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure. that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our Colonies of Quebec, East Florida. or West Florida, do presume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments. as described in their Commissions: as also that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our other Colonies or Plantations in America do presume for the present, and until our further Pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pa

And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of Our said Three new Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the Lands and Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and North West as aforesaid.

And We do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of our Displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved. without our especial leave and Licence for that Purpose first obtained. And. We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Lands within the Countries above described. or upon any other Lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements.

And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great Prejudice of our Interests. and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians: In order, therefore, to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our Justice and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent, We do. with the Advice of our Privy Council strictly enjoin and require. that no private Person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those parts of our Colonies where, We have thought proper to allow Settlement: but that. if at any Time any of the Said Indians

***Proclamation of 1763*** TRANSCRIPTION

should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be Purchased only for Us, in our Name, at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colony respectively within which they shall lie: and in case they shall

And we do hereby authorize, enjoin, and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all our Colonies respectively, as well those under Our immediate Government as those under the Government and Direction of Proprietaries, to grant such Licences without Fee or Reward, taking especial Care to insert therein a Condition, that such Licence shall be void, and the Security forfeited in case the Person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such Regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And we do further expressly conjoin and require all Officers whatever, as well Military as those Employed in the Management and Direction of Indian Affairs, within the Territories reserved as aforesaid for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all Persons whatever. who standing charged with Treason. Misprisions of Treason. Murders, or other Felonies or Misdemeanors. shall fly from Justice and take Refuge in the said Territory. and to send them under a proper guard to the Colony where the Crime was committed of which they, stand accused. in order to take their Trial for the same.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 7th Day of October 1763. in the Third Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING



## Proclamation of 1763 TRANSCRIPTION



By the KING,

## A P P R O C L A M A T I O N.

GEORGE R.



HEREAS We have taken into Our Royal Consideration the extensive and valuable Acquisitions in *America*, secured to Our Crown by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at *Paris* the Tenth Day of *February* last, and being desirous, that all Our loving Subjects, as well of Our Kingdoms as of Our Colonies in *America*, may avail themselves, with all convenient Speed, of the great Benefits and Advantages which must accrue therefrom to their Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation; We have thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all Our loving Subjects, that We have, with the Advice of Our said Privy Council, granted Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect within the Countries and Islands ceded and confirmed to Us by the said Treaty, Five distinct new Governments, ruled and called by the Names of *Quebec*, *East Florida*, *West Florida*, and *Grenada*, and limited and bounded as follows: viz.

First. The Government of *Quebec*, bounded on the *Labrador* Coast by the River *St. John*, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake *St. John* to the South End of the Lake *nigh Piles*, from whence the said Line crossing the River *St. Lawrence* and the Lake *Champlain* in Forty five Degrees of North Latitude, passes along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River *St. Lawrence*, from thence which fall into the Sea; and also along the North Coast of the *Bay de Chaleur*, and the Coast of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* to Cape *Reform*, and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River *St. Lawrence* by the West End of the Island of *Anticosti*, terminates at the aforesaid River of *St. John*.

Secondly. The Government of *East Florida*, bounded to the Westward by the Gulf of *Mexico*, and the *Apalachicola* River, to the Northward, by a Line drawn from that Part of the said River where the *Catahouche* and *Fine* Rivers meet, to the Source of *St. Mary's* River, and by the Course of the said River to the *Atlantic* Ocean; and to the Eastward and Southward, by the *Atlantic* Ocean, and the Gulf of *Florida*, including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Sea Coast.

Thirdly. The Government of *West Florida*, bounded to the Southward by the Gulf of *Mexico*, including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Coast from the River *Apalachicola* to Lake *Panicharene*; to the Westward by the said Lake, the Lake *Mauripia*, and the River *Missippi* to the Northward, by a Line drawn due East from that Part of the River *Missippi* which lies in Thirty one Degrees North Latitude, to the River *Apalachicola*; and to the Eastward by the said River.

Fourthly. The Government of *Grenada*, comprehending the Island of that Name, together with the *Grenadines*, and the Islands of *Dominica*, *St. Vincent*, and *Tobago*.

And, to the End that the open and free Entry of Our Subjects may be extended to and carried on upon the Coast of *Labrador* and the adjacent Islands, We have thought fit, with the Advice of Our said Privy Council, to put all that Coast, from the River *St. John's* to *Hudson's* Strait, together with the Islands of *Anticosti* and *Maddalena*, and all other smaller Islands lying upon the said Coast, under the Care and Inspection of Our Governor of *Newfoundland*.

We have also, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, thought fit to annex the Islands of *St. John's*, and *Cape Breton* or *de Royal*, with the lesser Islands adjacent thereto, to Our Government of *New Scotia*.

We have also, with the Advice of Our Privy Council aforesaid, annexed to Our Province of *Georgia* all the Lands lying between the Rivers *Savannah* and *St. Mary's*.

And whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling Our said new Governments, that Our loving Subjects should be informed of Our paternal Care for the Security of the Liberties and Properties of those who are and shall become Inhabitants thereof; We have thought fit to publish and declare, by this Our Proclamation, that We have, in the Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, by which the said Governments are constituted, given express Power and Direction to Our Governors of Our said Colonies respectively, that so soon as the State and Circumstances of the said Colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the Advice and Consent of the Members of Our Council, summon and call General Assemblies within the said Governments respectively, in such Manner and Form as is used and directed in those Colonies and Provinces in *America*, which are under Our immediate Government; and We have also given Power to the said Governors, with the Consent of Our said Council, and the Representatives of the People, to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances for the Public Peace, Welfare, and Good Government of Our said Colonies, and of the People and Inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of *England*, and under such Regulations and Restrictions as are used in other Colonies; And in the mean Time, until such Assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all Persons inhabiting in, or resorting to Our said Colonies, may confide in Our Royal Protection for the Enjoyment of the Benefit of the Laws of Our Realm of *England*, for which Purpose, We have given Power under Our Great Seal to the Governors of Our said Colonies respectively, to erect and constitute, with the Advice of Our said Councils respectively, Courts of Judicature and Public Justice, within Our said Colonies, for the hearing and determining all Causes, as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of *England*, with Liberty to all Persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the Sentences of such Courts, in all Civil Cases, to appeal, under the usual Limitations and Restrictions, to Us in Our Privy Council.

We have also thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council as aforesaid, to give unto the Governors and Councils of Our said Three New Colonies upon the Continent, full Power and Authority to settle and agree with the Inhabitants of Our said New Colonies, or with any other Persons who shall resort thereto, for such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as are now, or hereafter shall be in Our Power to dispose of, and them to grant to any such Person or Persons, upon such Terms, and under such moderate Quit-Rents, Services, and Acknowledgments as have been appointed and settled in Our other Colonies, and under such other Conditions as shall appear to Us to be necessary and expedient for the Advantage of the Grantees, and the Improvement and Settlement of Our said Colonies.

And whereas We are desirous, upon all Occasions, to testify Our Royal Smile and Approbation of the Conduct and Bravery of the Officers and Soldiers of Our Armies, and to reward the same, We do hereby command and empower Our Governors of Our said Three New Colonies, and all other Our Governors of Our several Provinces on the Continent of *North America*, to grant, without Fee or Reward, to such Reduced Officers as have served in *North America* during the late War, and to such Private Soldiers as have been or shall be disbanded in *America*, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following Quantities of Lands, subject at the Expiration of Ten Years to the same Quit-Rents as other Lands are subject to in the Province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same Conditions of Cultivation and Improvement; viz.

To every Person having the Rank of a Field Officer, Five thousand Acres.—To every Captain, Three thousand Acres.—To every Subaltern or Staff Officer, Two thousand Acres.—To every Non-Commission Officer, Two hundred Acres.—To every Private Man, Fifty Acres.

We do likewise authorize and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all Our said Colonies upon the Continent of *North America*, to grant the like Quantities of Land, and upon the same Conditions, to such Reduced Officers of Our Navy, of like Rank, as served on Board Our Ships of War in *North America* at the Times of the Reduction of *Louisbourg* and *Quebec* in the late War, and who shall personally apply to Our respective Governors for such Grants.

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to Our Interest and the Security of Our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of *Indians*, with whom We are connected, and who live under Our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds; We do therefore, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of Our Colonies of *Quebec*, *East Florida*, or *West Florida*, do presume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments, as described in their Commissions; or, as also, that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of Our other Colonies or Plantations in *America*, do presume, for the present, and until Our further Pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for any Lands beyond the Heads or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the *Atlantic* Ocean from the West and North West, or upon any Lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said *Indians*, or any of them.

And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, that the present as aforesaid, to reserve unto Our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the Use of the said *Indians*, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of Our said Three New Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the *Hudson's Bay* Company, as also all the Lands and Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and North West, as aforesaid; and We do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of Our Displeasure, all Our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved, without Our special Leave and Licence for that Purpose first obtained.

And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently settled themselves upon any Lands within the Countries above described, or upon any other Lands, which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said *Indians*, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements.

And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in the purchasing Lands of the *Indians*, to the great Prejudice of Our Interests, and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said *Indians*, in order therefore to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the End that the *Indians* may be convinced of Our Justice, and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent, We do, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require, that no private Person do presume to make any Purchase from the said *Indians* of any Lands reserved to the said *Indians*, within those Parts of Our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow Settlement; but that if, at any Time, any of the said *Indians* should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be purchased only for Us, in Our Name, at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the said *Indians* to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of Our Colonies respectively, within which they shall live, and in the Name of such Proprietaries, conformable to such Directions and Instructions as We or they shall think proper to give for that Purpose: And We do, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare and enjoin, that the Trade with the said *Indians* shall be free and open to all Our Subjects whatever; provided that every Person, who may incline to trade with the said *Indians*, do take out a Licence for carrying on such Trade from the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of Our Colonies respectively, where such Person shall reside; and also give Security to observe such Regulations as We shall at any Time think fit, by Ourselves or by Our Commanders to be appointed for this Purpose, to direct and appoint for the Benefit of the said Trade; and We do hereby authorize, enjoin, and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all Our Colonies respectively, as well Those under Our immediate Government as Those under the Government and Direction of Proprietaries, to grant such Licences without Fee or Reward, taking especial Care to insert therein a Condition, that such Licence shall be void, and the Security forfeited, in case the Person, to whom the same is granted, shall refuse or neglect to observe such Regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And We do further expressly enjoin and require all Officers whatever, as well Military as Those employed in the Management and Direction of *Indian* Affairs within the Territories reserved as aforesaid for the Use of the said *Indians*, to seize and apprehend all Persons whatever, who, standing charged with Treasons, Misdemeanors, Murders, or other Felonies or Misdemeanors, shall fly from Justice, and take Refuge in the said Territory, and to send them under a proper Guard to the Colony where the Crime was committed of which they stand accused, in order to take their Trial for the same.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the Seventh Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty three, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

G O D save the K I N G.

L O N D O N :

Printed by *Mark Baskett*, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of *Robert Baskett*. 1763.

***South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions, 1765******Description***

In March of 1765 Parliament passed the Stamp Act. The legislation, which called for a tax to be paid primarily on paper and goods made from paper, was aimed at collecting revenue from the colonists to support military operations in the colonies. Colonists argued that the British Parliament should not be able to lay taxes on them, as they had no representation in the governing body. This document is South Carolina's own response to the Stamp Act. It outlines the colony's concerns about the act but also affirms the colonies' allegiance to the crown. This document helps us to understand the confrontations between the colonies and Great Britain leading up to the Revolutionary War.

***Citation***

Journal of His Majesty's Council 12 November 1765. South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions. S 171002. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

***Transcription***

Journal of His Majesty's Council 12 November 1765. South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions. S 171002. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

***Standards***

**Standard 3-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution and South Carolina's role in the development of the new American nation.

**Indicator 3-3.1:** Analyze the causes of the American Revolution — including Britain's passage of the Tea Act, the Intolerable Acts, the rebellion of the colonists, and the Declaration of Independence — and South Carolina's role in these events. (H,P,E)

**Standard 4-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflict between the American colonies and England.

**Indicator 4-3.1:** Explain the political and economic factors leading to the American Revolution, including the French and Indian War; British colonial policies such as the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, and the so-called Intolerable Acts; and the American colonists' early resistance through boycotts, congresses, and petitions. (E,P,H)

**Standard 8-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution — the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina's part in the development of that nation.

**Indicator 8-2.1:** Explain the interests and roles of South Carolinians in the events leading to the American Revolution, including the state's reactions to the Stamp Act and the Tea Act; the role of Christopher Gadsden and the Sons of Liberty; and the role of the four South Carolina signers of the Declaration of Independence — Edward Rutledge, Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch Jr., and Thomas Heyward Jr. (H,P,E)

**Standard USHC-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

**Indicator USHC-2.1:** Summarize the early development of representative government and political rights in the American colonies, including the influence of the British political system, the rule of law and the conflict between the colonial legislatures and the royal governors. (P,H)



**South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions, 1765** TRANSCRIPTION

Geo. III Journals of the Commons House of Assembly.

The 29h day of Novr. 1765

Great Britain

**17th. That** the Readiness of the Colonies to comply with His Majesty's Requisitions, as well as their Inability is apparent, from the several Grants of Parliament, to reimburse them part of the heavy Expenses they were at in the late War in America.

**18th. That** it is the Right of the British Subjects of this Province to petition the King, or the House of Parliament.

Resold to Consider said Rep<sup>t</sup>

**Resolved** that this House, Will, in the afternoon, take the said Resolutions into Consideration

H<sup>o</sup> Adjourns

And then the House Adjourned

Till Four of the Clock in the afternoon

Pett.

**P.M.**

Rep<sup>t</sup> fr<sup>o</sup> the Comee on Resol<sup>d</sup>  
to be entered into Considered

**Accordingly** the House being met. Proceeded to take into Consideration [sic] in the Report of the Committee appointed to consider of, and Report such Resolutions as may be proper for this House to enter into, upon the present Critical situation of the province with respect to several Acts of Parliament lately passes in great Britain, which materially affect the Liberties and Properties of the British Subjects in America.

**Which** were Read a Second time.

**Resolved**, upon the Question, that in the fifth Resolution, the Words "in some Measure" be inserted between the words, "Constituted," and, "upon,"

**Upon Motion**, it was Ordered that in the tenth Resolution the word, "Specie?," be struck out, and the Words, "Gold and Silver" be inserted.

**Upon Motion**, it was it was Ordered, that in the fourteenth Resolution, the words "according to their ability," be added between the Words, "Proportion," and "of."

**Upon Motion**, it was also ordered, that in the Seventeenth Resolution the words, "to bear any additional Taxes beyond what are laid on them by their respective Legislatures," be inserted between the Words, "Inability," and "is."

Agreed to by the House

**And** then the following Resolutions were severally Read and agreed to by the House, (viz.)

Resolutions entered into  
by the House

**This House**, sincerely devoted, with the warmest Sentiments of Affection and Duty to His Majesty's Person and Government; inviolably attached to the present happy Establishment of the Protestant Secession; and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending Misfortunes of the People of this Province; esteem it their indispensable Duty to their Constituents, to themselves, and to Posterity, to come to the following **Resolutions**, respecting their most essential Rights and Liberties, and the

**South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions, 1765** TRANSCRIPTION

Grievances under which they labour [*sic*], by reason of several late Acts of Parliament.

**1<sup>st</sup> Resolved.** That His Majesty's Subjects in this Province owe the same Allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, that is due from His Subjects born there.

[Page 2]

The 29th day of Novr 1765

**2<sup>d</sup>. That** His Majesty's Liege Subject in this Province are intitled [*sic*] to all the inherent Rights and Liberties of His natural born Subjects within the Kingdom of Great Britain.

**3<sup>rd</sup>. That** the Inhabitants of this Province appear also to be confirmed in all the Rights a forementioned not only by their Charter, but by an Act of Parliament of the 13<sup>th</sup> George 2<sup>d</sup>

**4<sup>th</sup>. That** it is inseperably [*sic*] essential to the Freedom of a People, and the undoubted Right of Englishmen, that no Taxes be imposed on them, but with their own Consent, given personally, or by their Representatives.

**5<sup>th</sup>. That** the people of this Province are not, and, from their local Circumstances, cannot be represented in the House of Commons of Great Britain, and farther, That, in the Opinion of this House, the several Powers of Legislation in America were constituted in some Measure upon the Apprehention [*sic*] of this Impracticability.

**6<sup>th</sup>. That** the only Representatives of the People of this Province are Persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no Taxes ever have been, or can be, constitutionally imposed on them, but by the Legislature of this Province.

**7<sup>th</sup>. That** all Supplies to the Crown being free Gifts of the People, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the Principles and Spirit of the British Constitution, for the People of Great Britain to grant to His Majesty the Property of the People of this Province.

**8<sup>th</sup>. That** Trial by Jury, is the inherent and invaluable Right of every British Subject in this Province.

**9<sup>th</sup>. That** the late Act of Parliament, instituted by "an Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties and other Duties on the British Colonies and Plantations in America," be by impressing Taxes on the Inhabitants of the Province; and the said Act and several other Acts, by extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Admirally [*sic*], beyond its ancient Limits; have a Manifest Tendency to subvert the Rights and Liberties of the People of this Province.

**10<sup>th</sup>. That** the Duties imposed, by several later Acts of Parliament, on the People of this Province will be extremely bothersome and grievous, and, from the Scarcity of Gold and Silver, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.

**11<sup>th</sup>. That,** as the Profits of the Trade of the People of this Province ultimately center in Great Britain, to pay for the Manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence; they eventually contribute very



**South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions, 1765** TRANSCRIPTION

largely to all the Supplies granted there to the Crown; and besides, as every Individual in the Province is as advantageous at least to Great Britain, as if he were in Great Britain; and as they pay their full Proportion of Taxes for their Support of his Majesty's Government here (which Taxes are equal, or more; in Proportion to our Estates, than those paid by our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain upon theirs); it is unreasonable, for them to be called upon to pay any farther part of the charges of the Government there.

[Page 3]

The 29<sup>th</sup> day of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1765

**12th. That** the Assemblies of this Province have, from Time to Time, whenever Requisitions have been made by His Majesty, for carrying on Military Operations, either for the Defence [*sic*] of themselves, or that of America in general, most chearfully [*sic*] and liberally contributed their full Proportion of Men and Money, for these Services.

**13th. That**, through the Representatives of the People of this Province had equal Assurances and reasons, with those of the other Provinces, to expect a proportional Reimbursement of those immense Charges they had been at, for His Majesty's Service, in the late War, out of the several Parliamentary Grants for the use of America's yet, they have ob?? Only their Proportion of the first of those Grants; and the small Sum of Two Hundred and Eighty five Pounds Sterling received since.

**14th. That** notwithstanding, whenever His Majesty's Service shall, for the future, required the aids of the Inhabitants of this Province, and they shall be called upon for that Purpose in a Constitutional Way, it shall be their indispensable Duty, most chearfully [*sic*] and liberally, to grant to His Majesty, their Proportion, according to their ability, of Men and Money, for the Defence [*sic*], Security, and other public Services of the British American Colonies.

**15th.** That the Restrictions of the Trade of the People of this Province, together with the late Duties and Taxes, imposed on them by Acts of Parliament, must necessarily greatly lessen the Consumption of British Manufactures amongst them.

**16th. That** the Increase, Prosperity, and Happiness of the People of this Province, depend on the full and free Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, and an affectionate Intercourse with Great Britain.

**17th. That** the Readiness of the Colonies to comply with His Majesty's Requisitions, as well as their Inability to bear any additional Taxes, beyond what is laid on them by there respective Legislatures, is apparent; from the several Grants of Parliament, to reimburse them part of the heavy Expences [*sic*] they were at in the late War in America.

**18th. That** it is the Right of the British Subjects in this Province, to petition the King or either House of Parliament.

***South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions, 1765*** TRANSCRIPTION

Ordered that the Resolutions  
be Signed by the Speaker  
and Printed, and made  
Public

Ordered that the Committee  
of Correspondence do Write  
to the Agent and Answer all  
his Letters & send Copies of  
the Resolutions of the  
Congress with the Address  
to the King and [illegible]  
Commons.

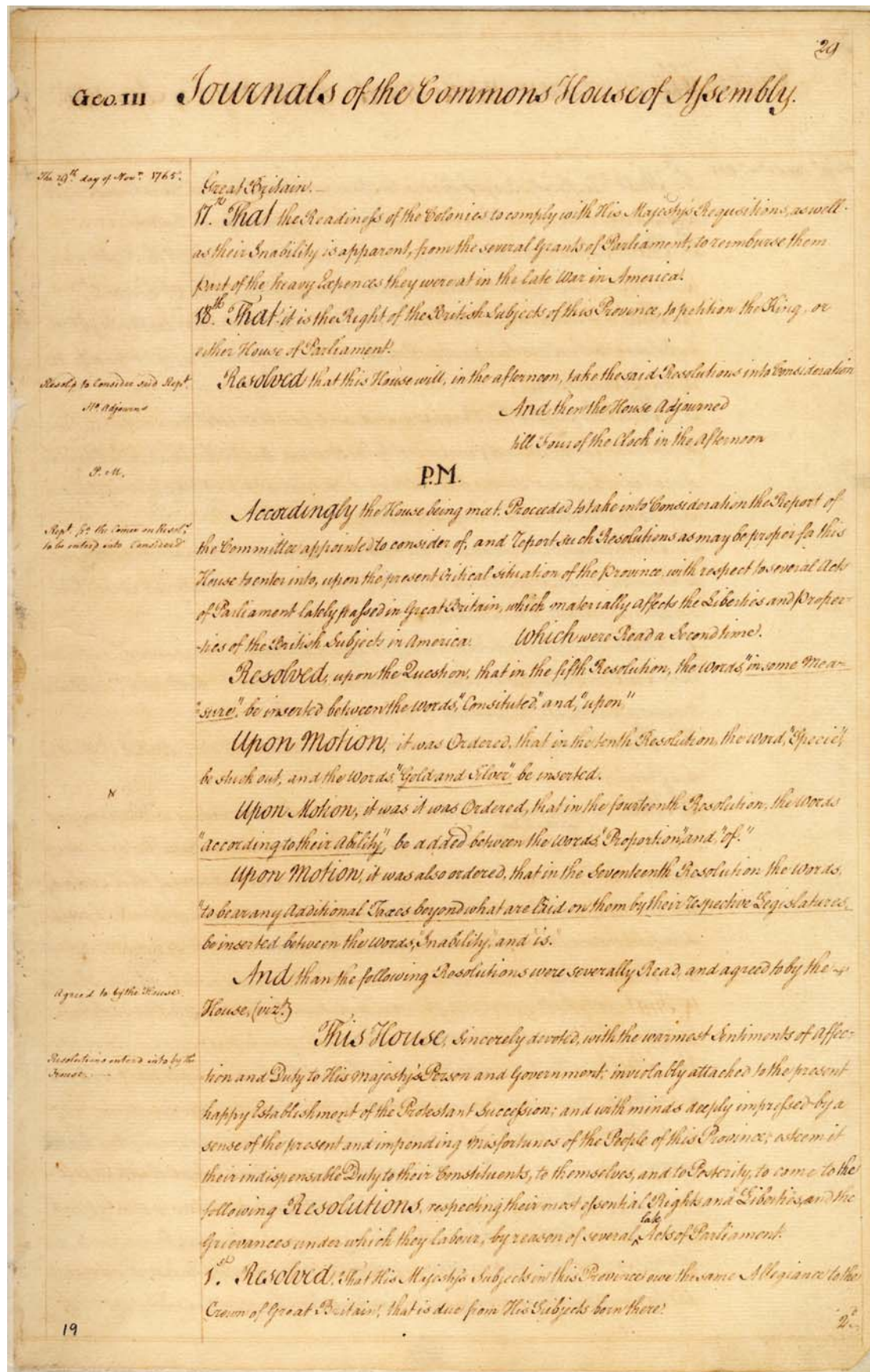
**Ordered** that these **Votes and Resolutions** be signed by the  
Speaker, and be Printed, and made Public, that a just Sense of Liberty,  
and a firm Sentiments of the Loyalty, of the Representatives of the  
People of this Province, may be known to their Constituents, and  
transmitted to Posterity.

**Ordered** that the Committee of Correspondence, do write a  
Letter to the Agent of this Province, in Great Britain, and Answer all  
his Letters, which lie Unanswered, and send Copies of the Resolutions  
of the Committee at New York, with the Addresses to the King, Lords,  
and Commons.

Ordered.



## South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions, 1765





## South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions, 1765

30

## Journals of the Commons House of Assembly. Anno 1765.

The 29<sup>th</sup> day of Nov. 1765.

2.<sup>d</sup> That His Majesty's Liege Subjects in this Province, are intitled to all the inherent Rights and Liberties of His natural born Subjects within the Kingdom of Great Britain.

3.<sup>d</sup> That the Inhabitants of this Province appear also to be confirmed in all the Rights aforesaid, not only by their Charter, but by an Act of Parliament of the 6<sup>th</sup> George 2.<sup>d</sup>

4.<sup>d</sup> That it is inseparably essential to the Freedom of a People, and the undoubted Right of Englishmen, that no Taxes be imposed on them, but with their assent, given personally, or by their Representatives.

5.<sup>d</sup> That the People of this Province are not, and, from their local Circumstances, cannot be, represented in the House of Commons of Great Britain, And farther, That, in the Opinion of this House, the several Errors of Legislation in America were concluded, in some Measure, upon the Apprehension of this Impracticability.

6.<sup>d</sup> That the only Representatives of the People of this Province are Persons chosen therein by themselves, and that no Taxes ever have been, or can be, constitutionally imposed on them, but by the Legislature of this Province.

7.<sup>d</sup> That all Supplies to the Crown being free Gifts of the People, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the Principles and Spirit of the British Constitution, for the People of Great Britain to grant to His Majesty the Propriety of the People of this Province.

8.<sup>d</sup> That Trial by Jury, is the inherent and invaluable Right of every British Subject in this Province.

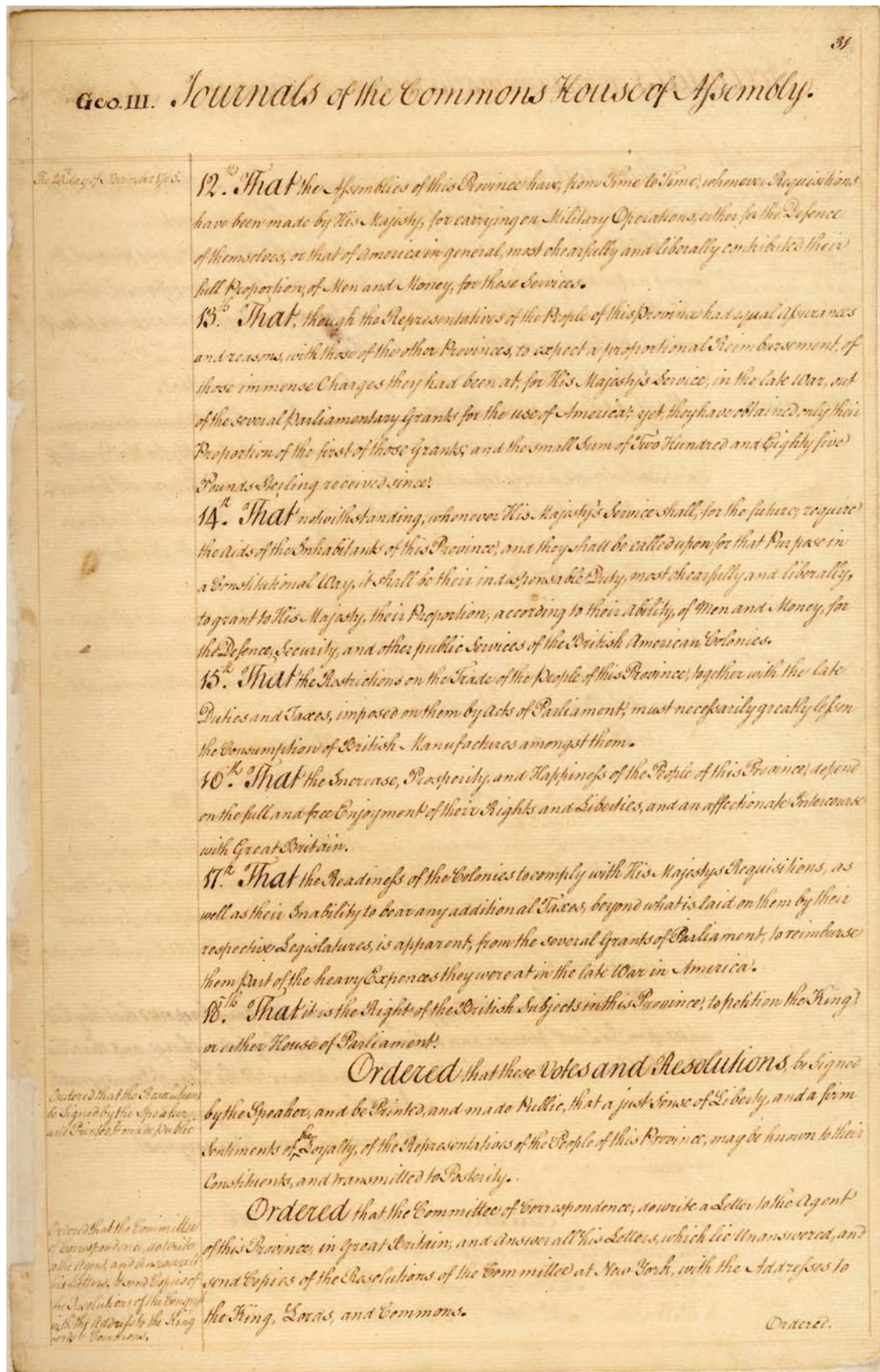
9.<sup>d</sup> That the late Act of Parliament, intituled, "an Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties <sup>and other Duties</sup> on the British Colonies and Plantations in America," &c. by imposing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this Province; and the said Act and several other Acts, by extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, beyond its ancient Limits, have a Manifest Tendency to subvert the Rights and Liberties of the People of this Province.

10.<sup>th</sup> That the Duties imposed, by several late Acts of Parliament, on the People of this Province, will be extremely burdensome and grievous, and, from the Scarcity of Gold and Silver, the Payment of them absolutely impracticable.

11.<sup>th</sup> That, as the Profits of the Trade of the People of this Province ultimately center in Great Britain, to pay for the Manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence; they eventually contribute very largely to all the Supplies granted there to the Crown; And becomes, as every Individual in this Province, is as advantageous at least to Great Britain, as if he were in Great Britain; and as they pay their full Proportion of Taxes for the Support of His Majesty's Government here (which Taxes are equal, or more, in Proportion to our Estates, than those paid by our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain upon theirs); it is unreasonable, for them to be called upon, to pay any farther part of the Charges of the Government there.



## South Carolina Stamp Act Resolutions, 1765



**Fort Sullivan Map, 1776****Description**

On June 28, 1776, the British attacked Fort Sullivan in Charleston harbor. The fort made of palmetto logs and sand was not complete, yet poor reconnaissance by the British gave the Americans time to prepare for the attack. Under Colonel William Moultrie, the patriots were successful in the first decisive victory of the American Revolution, and the British retreated back to New York. The fort later was renamed Fort Moultrie. This map, reproduced in the *Charleston Year Book 1883*, shows the state of the fort during the battle and outlines the major movements within the battle.

**Citation**

Fort Sullivan, 1776. MB 16-14. Map Collection. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution and South Carolina's role in the development of the new American nation.

**Indicator 3-3.2:** Summarize the key conflicts and key leaders of the American Revolution in South Carolina and their effects on the state, including the occupation of Charleston by the British; the partisan warfare of Thomas Sumter, Andrew Pickens, and Francis Marion; and the battles of Cowpens and Kings Mountain. (H,P,G)

**Standard 4-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflict between the American colonies and England.

**Indicator 4-3.4:** Summarize the events and key battles of the Revolutionary War, including Lexington and Concord, Bunker (Breed's) Hill, Charleston, Saratoga, Cowpens, and Yorktown. (G,H)

**Standard 8-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution — the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina's part in the development of that nation.

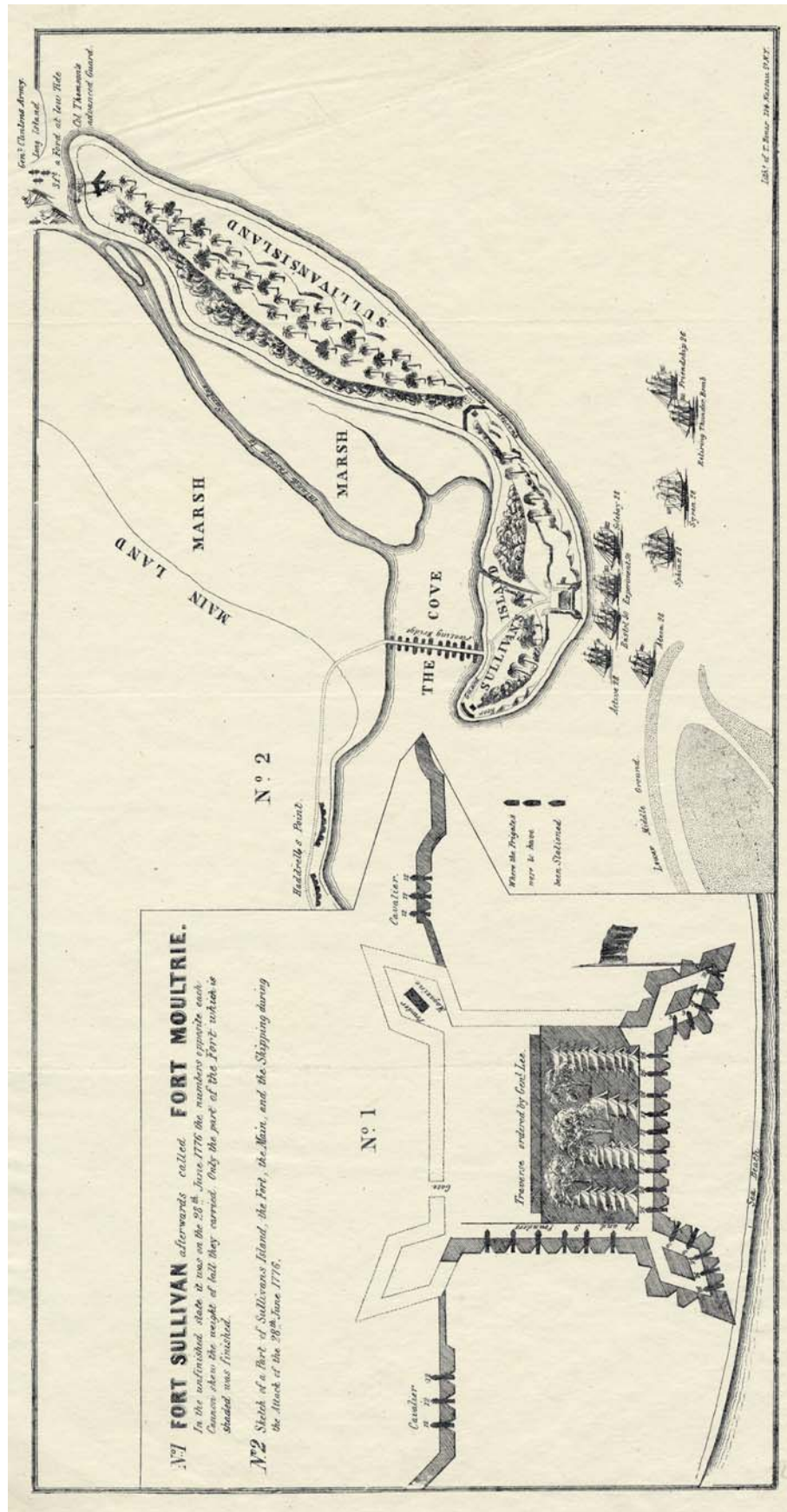
**Indicator 8-2.3:** Summarize the course and key conflicts of the American Revolution in South Carolina and its effects on the state, including the attacks on Charleston; the Battle of Camden; the partisan warfare of Thomas Sumter, Andrew Pickens, and Francis Marion; the Battle of Cowpens; and the Battle of Kings Mountain. (H,G)

**Standard USHC-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

**Indicator USHC-2.2:** Explain the impact of the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution on the American colonies and on the world at large. (H,P,E)



# Fort Sullivan Map, 1776



***Ichabod Burnet Letter, 1781******Description***

Ichabod Burnet was a New Jersey native who served as an aide de camp to Major General Nathanael Greene during the Revolutionary War. In this letter, Burnet writes from Hick's Creek in Marlboro County, SC, and gives a soldier's view of camp life. From describing what the men endured and the organization of the troops, to speaking of more distant military campaigns and the political leanings of South Carolina's residents, Burnet provides a firsthand glimpse of the Revolutionary War.

***Citation***

Burnet, Ichabod. Letter to Anonymous, 23 Jan. 1781. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

***Transcription***

Burnet, Ichabod. Letter to Anonymous, 23 Jan. 1781. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

***Standards***

**Standard 3-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution and South Carolina's role in the development of the new American nation.

**Indicator 3-3.2:** Summarize the key conflicts and key leaders of the American Revolution in South Carolina and their effects on the state, including the occupation of Charleston by the British; the partisan warfare of Thomas Sumter, Andrew Pickens, and Francis Marion; and the battles of Cowpens and Kings Mountain. (H,P,G)

**Standard 4-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflict between the American colonies and England.

**Indicator 4-3.4:** Summarize the events and key battles of the Revolutionary War, including Lexington and Concord, Bunker (Breed's) Hill, Charleston, Saratoga, Cowpens, and Yorktown. (G,H)

**Standard 8-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution — the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina's part in the development of that nation.

**Indicator 8-2.2:** Compare the perspectives and roles of different South Carolinians during the American Revolution, including those of political leaders, soldiers, partisans, Patriots, Tories/ Loyalists, women, African Americans, and Native Americans. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard USHC-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

**Indicator USHC-2.2:** Explain the impact of the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution on the American colonies and on the world at large. (H,P,E)



**Ichabod Burnet Letter, 1781** TRANSCRIPTION

Camp on PeDee  
January 23d 1781

My dear Sir,

Your favour of the 11<sup>th</sup> I have received and am sorry to find Mr. Pettit has so bad a prospect of recovering his money.

I shall be happy in cultivating a correspondence with you while the Baron continues in Virginia, but hope his stay will be short. I am almost persuaded that the party under Arnold are upon a predatory business, — but of this you are the best judge. But he may arouse the great knife and teach then the inconsistency of their establishments and plans. The Baron's influence will now be very great they must see the propriety of his advice & will be obliged to adopt his plan from necessity. The gentlem[e]n from that state who are in camp are mortified and chagrined at the conduct of their countrymen. They are loud in their exclamations against them and at the same time doubly attentive to prevent other persons from casting the least insinuations to their prejudice. We are yet recruiting the troops but are destitute of clothing and stores of every kind. The Staff departments are entirely deranged. If the enemy have Virg<sup>a</sup>. I hope the Baron will come on immediately — I shall be exceedingly happy to see you. We have a most excellent climate and hope to have a good supply of stores before you come on.

The deranged state of Virg<sup>a</sup> must give the Baron and you great pain, but be assured I am fully sensible of it: for if there ever was any such thing as a perfect derangement — I should believe we have experienced it.

We have heard nothing from Morgan — the main body of the enemy have been in motion after him for twelve days — but no fighting. Lee & Green have arrived — the troops under Green have almost worn out their Clothing — we get but about half our allowance of meal, but hope for a better supply in the future.

The Tories have embodied within 30 Miles of Head Quarters and for two days have been so troublesome that the Gen<sup>l</sup>. has detached Major Anderson with 200 Men to disperse them. The people are two thirds Tories — The Militia of this State support them by impressing. They are extravagant beyond all conception. They are called out for three months — the privates appoint the F. Officers and they the Cap<sup>ts</sup>. and Subs. They are answerable to no one and the detachments have been six weeks marching towards Camp and then return from the supposition that their 3 Months would expire before they could get home. And Altho' never reported they are audited for a tour. They impress what wagons they please and their officers impress rum & induce the people to sell it for half price, then sell it to their own men by the gill. The Gen<sup>l</sup> has only obtained a return of forage received by one detachment of 200 Men it amounts to more than would have supplied two Continental Brigades. These are facts and thus the finances of the U. States are wasted. I beg my respects to the Baron — compliments to North, Fairly and all who recollect

Gen<sup>l</sup> Stephen's Brigade go home next week

I. Burnet

## Ichabod Burnet Letter, 1781

1756  
Camp on Pedee  
January 23. 1781.

My dear Sir,

Your favour of the 11<sup>th</sup> I have received and am sorry to find Mr. Pettit has so bad a prospect of recovering his money.

I shall be happy in cultivating a correspondence with you while the Baron continues in Virginia, but hope his stay will be short. I am almost persuaded that the party under Arnold are upon a predatory business, - but of this you are the best judge. But he may arouse the great knife and back them the inconsistency of their establishments and plans. The Baron's influence will now be very great - they must fear the



## Ichabod Burnet Letter, 1781

the propriety of his advice & will be obliged to adopt his plan from necessity. The Gentlemen from that State who are in camp are mortified and chagrined at the conduct of their countrymen. They are loud in their exclamations against them and at the same time doubly attentive to prevent other persons from casting the least insinuation to their prejudice. We are yet recruiting the troops but are destitute of clothing and stores of every kind. The Staff departments are entirely deranged. If the enemy leave Burg<sup>a</sup>. I hope the Baron will come on immediately - I shall be exceedingly happy to see you. We have a most excellent climate and hope to have

## Ichabod Burnet Letter, 1781

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 Yours Ichabod Burnet

**1776 Constitution****Description**

In March of 1776, prior to the Declaration of Independence, South Carolina created individual Constitutions to provide a governing body during the time of rebellion. The Constitution of 1776 established the former colony's first independent government. In the document the South Carolina Congress discusses its grievances with Great Britain and outlines its new government. This Constitution was a temporary document amended in 1778 to accommodate South Carolina's union with the other states.

**Citation**

Constitution of 1776. Constitutional and Organic Papers. S 131009. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Transcription**

Transcription done by the Avalon Project, Yale Law School  
[www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/states/sc01.htm](http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/states/sc01.htm).

**Original Source for Transcription**

The Federal and State Constitutions Colonial Charters, and Other Organic Laws of the States, Territories, and Colonies Now or Heretofore Forming the United States of America Compiled and Edited Under the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 by Francis Newton Thorpe. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1909.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution and South Carolina's role in the development of the new American nation.

**Indicator 3-3.3:** Summarize the effects of the American Revolution in South Carolina, including the establishment of a new nation and a new state government and capital. (H,P,G)

**Standard 4-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflict between the American colonies and England.

**Indicator 4-3.1:** Explain the political and economic factors leading to the American Revolution, including the French and Indian War; British colonial policies such as the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, and the so-called Intolerable Acts; and the American colonists' early resistance through boycotts, congresses, and petitions. (E,P,H)

**Standard 8-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution — the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina's part in the development of that nation.

**Indicator 8-2.4:** Summarize events related to the adoption of South Carolina's first constitution, the role of South Carolina and its leaders in the Continental Congress, and the ratification of the United States Constitution, including Henry Laurens's actions, Charles Pinckney's role, and the importance of issues debated during the Philadelphia Convention for South Carolina. (H,P)

**Standard USHC-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

**Standard USHC-2.5:** Analyze underlying political philosophies, the fundamental principles, and the purposes of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights, including the ideas behind the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances and the influence of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, and the colonial charters. (P,H)



**1776 Constitution** TRANSCRIPTION

Whereas the British Parliament, claiming of late years a right to bind the North American colonies by law in all cases whatsoever, have enacted statutes for raising a revenue in those colonies and disposing of such revenue as they thought proper, without the consent and against the will of the colonists. And whereas it appearing to them that (they not being represented in Parliament) such claim was altogether unconstitutional, and, if admitted, would at once reduce them from the rank of freemen to a state of the most abject slavery; the said colonies, therefore, severally remonstrated against the passing, and petitioned for the repeal, of those acts, but in vain, and whereas the said claim being persisted in, other unconstitutional and oppressive statutes have been since enacted by which the powers of admiralty courts in the colonies are extended beyond their ancient limits, and jurisdiction is given to such courts in cases similar to those which in Great Britain are triable by jury; persons are liable to be sent to and tried in Great Britain for an offence created and made capital by one of those statutes, though committed in the colonies; the harbor of Boston was blocked up; people indicted for murder in the Massachusetts Bay may, at the will of a governor, be sent for trial to any other colony, or even to Great Britain; the chartered constitution of government in that colony is materially altered; the English laws and a free government, to which the inhabitants of Quebec were entitled by the King's royal proclamation, are abolished and French laws are restored; the Roman Catholic religion (although before tolerated and freely exercised there) and an absolute government are established in that province, and its limits extended through a vast tract of country so as to border on the free Protestant English settlements, with design of using a whole people differing in religious principles from the neighboring colonies, and subject to arbitrary power, as fit instruments to overawe and subdue the colonies. And whereas the delegates of all the colonies on this continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, assembled in a general Congress at Philadelphia, in the most dutiful manner laid their complaints at the foot of the throne, and humbly implored their sovereign that his royal authority and interposition might be used for their relief from the grievances occasioned by those statutes, and assured His Majesty that harmony between Great Britain and America, ardently desired by the latter, would be thereby immediately restored, and that the colonists confided in the magnanimity and justice of the King and Parliament for redress of the many other grievances under which they labored. And whereas these complaints being Only disregarded, statutes still more cruel than those above mentioned have been enacted, prohibiting the intercourse of the colonies with each other, restricting their trade, and depriving many thousands of people of the means of subsistence, by restraining them from fishing on the American coast. And whereas large fleets and armies having been sent to America in order to enforce the execution of those laws, and to compel an absolute and implicit submission to the will of a corrupt and despotic administration, and in consequence thereof, hostilities having been commenced in the Massachusetts Bay, by the troops under command of General Gage, whereby a number of peaceable, helpless, and unarmed people were wantonly robbed and murdered, and there being just reason to apprehend that like hostilities would be committed in all the other colonies. The colonists were therefore driven to the necessity of taking up arms, to repel force by force, and to defend themselves and their properties against lawless invasions and depredations. Nevertheless, the delegates of the said colonies assembled in another Congress at Philadelphia, anxious to procure a reconciliation with Great Britain upon just and

**1776 Constitution** TRANSCRIPTION

constitutional principles, supplicated His Majesty to direct some mode by which the united applications of his faithful colonists might be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation, that in the mean time measures might be taken for preventing the further destruction of their lives, and that such statutes as immediately distressed any of the colonists might be repealed. And whereas, instead of obtaining that justice, to which the colonists were and are of right entitled, the unnatural civil war into which they were thus precipitated and are involved, hath been prosecuted with unremitted violence, and the governors and others bearing the royal commission in the colonies having broken the most solemn promises and engagements, and violated every obligation of honor, Justice, and humanity, have caused the persons of divers good people to be seized and imprisoned, and their properties to be forcibly taken and detained' or destroyed, without any crime or forfeiture; excited domestic insurrections; proclaimed freedom to servants and slaves, enticed or stolen them from, and armed them against their masters; instigated and encouraged the Indian nations to war against the colonies; dispensed with the law of the land, and substituted the law martial in its stead; killed many of the colonists; burned several towns, and threatened to burn the rest, and daily endeavor by a conduct which has sullied the British arms, and would disgrace even savage nations, to effect the ruin and destruction of the colonies; and whereas a statute hath been lately passed, whereby, under presence that the said colonies are in open rebellion, all trade and commerce whatsoever with them is prohibited; vessels belonging to their inhabitants trading in, to, or from the said colonies, with the cargoes and effects on board such vessels, are made lawfull prize, and the masters and crews of such vessels are subjected by force to act on board the King's ships against their country and dearest friends; and all seizures and detention or destruction of the persons and properties of the colonists which have at any time been made or committed for withstanding or suppressing the said pretended rebellion, and which' shell be made in pursuance of the said act, or for the service of the public, are justified, and persons suing for damages in such cases are, on failing in their suits, subjected to payment of very heavy expenses. And whereas large reenforcements of troops and ships have been ordered and are daily expected in America for carrying on war against each of the united colonies by the most vigorous exertions. And whereas in consequence of a plan recommended by- the governors, and which seems to have been concerted between them and their ministerial masters to withdraw the usual officers and thereby loosen the bands of government and create anarchy and confusion in the colonies. Lord William (Jampbell, late governor, on the fifteenth day of September last, dissolved the general assembly of this colony, and no other hath been since called, although by law the sitting and holding of general assemblies cannot be intermitted above six months, and having used his utmost efforts to destroy the lives, liberties, and properties of the good people here, whom by the duty of his station he was bound to protect, withdrew himself from the colony and carried oft the great seal and the royal instructions to governors. And whereas the judges of courts of law here have refused to exercise their respective functions, so that it is become indispensably necessary that during the present situation of American affairs, and until an accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great Britain and America can be obtained, (an event which, though traduced and treated as rebels, we still earnestly desire,) some mode should be established by common consent, and for the good of the people, the



**1776 Constitution** TRANSCRIPTION

origin and end of all governments, for regulating the internal polity of this colony. The congress being vested with powers competent for the purpose, and having fully deliberated touching the premises, do therefore resolve:

I. That this congress being a full and free representation of the people of this colony, shall henceforth be deemed and called the general assembly of South Carolina, and as such shall continue until the twenty-first day of October next, and no longer.

II. That the general assembly shall, out of their own body, elect by ballot a legislative council, to consist of thirteen members, (seven of whom shall be a quorum,) and to continue for the same time as the general assembly.

III. That the general assembly and the said legislative council shall jointly choose by ballot from among themselves, or from the people at large, a president and commander-in-chief and a vice-president of the colony.

IV. That a member of the general assembly being chosen and acting as president and commander-in-chief, or vice-president, or one of the legislative council shall vacate his seat in the general assembly and another person shall be elected in his room; and if one of the legislative council is chosen president and commander-in-chief or vice-president, he shall lose his seat and another person shall be elected in his stead.

V. That there be a privy council, whereof the vice-president of the colony shall of course be a member and president of the privy council, gild that six other members be chosen by ballot, three by the general assembly, and three by the legislative council: Provided always, That no officer in the army or navy in the service of the continent, or of this colony, shall be eligible. And a member of the general assembly, or of the legislative council, being chosen of the privy council, shall not thereby lose his seat in the general assembly, or in the legislative council, unless he be elected vice-president of the colony, in which case he shall, and another person shall be chosen in his stead. The privy council (of which four to be a quorum) to advise the president and commander-in-chief when required, but he shall not be bound to consult them, unless in cases after mentioned.

VI. That the qualifications of president and commander-in-chief, and vice-president of the colony, and members of the legislative and privy council, shall be the same as of members of the general assembly, and on being elected they shall take an oath of qualification in the general assembly.

VII. That the legislative authority be vested in the president and commander-in-chief, the general assembly and legislative council. All money-bills for the support of government shall originate in the general assembly, and shall not be altered or amended by the legislative council, but may be rejected by them. All other bills and ordinances may take rise in the general assembly or legislative council, and may be altered, amended, or rejected by either. Bills having passed the general assembly and legislative council may be assented to or rejected by the president and commander-in-chief. Having received his assent, they shall have all the force and validity of an act of general assembly of this colony. And the general assembly and legislative council, respectively, shall enjoy all other privileges which have at any time been claimed or exercised by the commons house of assembly, but the legislative council shall have no power of expelling their own members.

VIII. That the general assembly and legislative council may adjourn themselves respectively, and the president and commander-in-chief shall have no power to adjourn,

**1776 Constitution** TRANSCRIPTION

prorogue, or dissolve them, but may, if necessary, call them before the time to which they shall stand adjourned. And where a bill has been rejected, it may, on a meeting after adjournment of not less than three days of the general assembly and legislative council, be brought in again.

IX. That the general assembly and legislative council shall each choose their respective speakers and their own officers without control.

X. That if a member of the general assembly or of the legislative council shall accept any place of emolument or any commission except in the militia, he shall vacate his seat, and there shall thereupon be a new election, but he shall not be disqualified from serving upon being reelected.

XI. That on the last Monday in October next, and the day following, and on the same days of every second year thereafter, members of the general assembly shall be chosen, to meet on the first Monday in December then next, and continue for two years from the said last Monday in October. The general assembly to consist of the same number of members as this congress does, each parish and district having the same representation as at present, viz: the parish of Saint Philip and Saint Michael, Charlestown, thirty members; the parish of Christ Church, six members; the parish of Saint John, in Berkely County, six members; the parish of Saint Andrew, six members; the parish of Saint George Dorchester, six members; the parish of Saint James Goose Creek, six members; the parish of Saint Thomas and Saint Dennis, six members; the parish of Saint Paul, six members; the parish of Saint Bartholemew, six members; the parish of Saint Helena, six members; the parish of Saint James Santee, six members; the parish of Prince George, Winyaw, six members; the parish of Prince Frederick, six members; the parish of Saint John, in Colleton County, six members; the parish of Saint Peter, six members; the parish of Prince William, six members; the parish of Saint Stephen, six members; the district to the eastward of Stereo River, ten members; the district of Ninety-six, ten members; the district of Saxe Gotha, six members; the district between Broad and Saluda Rivers, in three divisions, viz: the Lower district, four members; the Little River district, four members; the Upper or Spartan district, four members; the district between Broad and Catawba Rivers, ten members; the district called the New Acquisition, ten members; the parish of Saint Mathew, six members; the parish of Saint David, six members; the district between Savannah River and the North Fork of Edisto, six members. And the election of the said members shall be conducted as near as may be agreeable to the directions of the election act, and where there are no churches or church wardens in a district or parish, the general assembly, at some convenient time before their expiration, shall appoint places of election and persons to receive votes and make returns. The qualifications of electors shall be the same as required by law, but persons having property, which, according to the rate of the last preceding tax, is taxable at the sums mentioned in the election act, shall be entitled to vote, though it was no actually taxed, having the other qualifications mentioned in that act; electors shall take an oath of qualification, if required by the returning-officer. The qualification of the elected to be the same as mentioned in the election act, and construed to mean clear of debt.

XII. That if any parish or district neglects or refuses to elect members, or if the members chosen do not meet in general assembly those who do meet shall have the powers of a general assembly; not less than forty-nine members shall make a house to do business, but the speaker or any seven members may adjourn from day to day.



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XIII. That as soon as may be, after the first meeting of the general assembly, a president and commander-in-chief, a vice-president of the colony and privy council, shall be chosen in manner and for the time above mentioned, and till such choice be made the former president and commander-in-chief and vice-president of the colony and privy council shall continue to act as such.

XIV. That in case of the death of the president and commander-in-chief, or his absence from the colony, the vice-president of the colony shall succeed to his office, and the privy council shall choose out of their own body a vice-president of the colony, and in case of the death of the vice-president of the colony, or his absence from the colony, one of the privy council (to be chosen by themselves) shall succeed to his office, until a nomination to those offices, respectively, by the general assembly and legislative council for the remainder of the time for which the officer so dying or being absent was appointed.

XV. That the delegates of this colony in the Continental Congress be chosen by the general assembly and legislative council jointly by ballot in the general assembly.

XVI. That the vice-president of the colony and the privy council, or the vice-president and a majority of the privy council for the time being, shall exercise the powers of a court of chancery, and there shall be an ordinary who shall exercise the powers heretofore exercised by that officer in this colony.

XVII. That the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty be confined to maritime causes.

XVIII. That all suits and process depending in any court of law or equity may, if either party shall be so inclined, be proceeded in and continued to a final ending, without being obliged to commence de nova. And the judges of the courts of law shall cause jury-lists to be made, and juries to be summoned, as near as may be, according to the directions of the acts of the general assembly in such cases provided.

XIX. That justices of the peace shall be nominated by the general assembly and commissioned by the president and commander-in-chief, during pleasure. They shall not be entitled to fees except on prosecutions for felony, and not acting in the magistracy, they shall not be entitled to the privileges allowed to them by law.

XX. That all other judicial officers shall be chosen by ballot, jointly by the general assembly and legislative council, and except the judges of the court of chancery, commissioned by the president and commander-in-chief, during good behavior, but shall be removed on address of the general assembly and legislative council

XXI. That sheriffs, qualified as by law directed, shall be chosen in like manner by the general assembly and legislative council, and commissioned by the president and commander-in-chief, for two years only.

XXII. That the commissioners of the treasury, the secretary of the colony, register of mesne conveyances, attorney-general, and powder receiver, be chosen by the general assembly and legislative council, jointly by ballot, and commissioned by the president and commander-in-chief during good behavior, but shall be removed on address of the general assembly and legislative council.

XXIII. That all field-officers in the army, and all captains in the navy, shall be, by the general assembly and legislative council, chosen jointly by ballot, and commissioned by the president and commander-in-chief, and that all other officers in the army or navy shall be commissioned by the president and commander-in-chief

**1776 Constitution** TRANSCRIPTION

XXIV. That in case of vacancy in any of the offices above directed to be filled by the general assembly and legislative council, the president and commander-in-chief, with the advice and consent of the privy council, may appoint others in their stead, until there shall be an election by the general assembly and legislative council to fill their vacancies respectively.

XXV. That the president and commander-in-chief, with the advice and consent of the privy council, may appoint during pleasure, until otherwise directed by resolution of the general assembly and legislative council, all other necessary officers, except such as are by law directed to be otherwise chosen.

XXVI. That the president and commander-in-chief shall have no power to make war or peace, or enter into any final treaty, - without the consent of the general assembly and legislative council.

XXVII. That if any parish or district shall neglect to elect a member or members on the day of election, or in case any person chosen a member of the general assembly shall refuse to qualify and take his seat as such, or die or depart the colony, the said general assembly shall appoint proper days for electing a member or members of the said general assembly in such cases respectively; and on the death of a member of the legislative or privy council, another member shall be chosen in his room, in manner above mentioned, for the election of members of the legislative and privy council respectively

XXVIII. That the resolutions of the Continental Congress, now of force in this colony, shall so continue until altered or revoked by them.

XXIX. That the resolutions of this or any former congress of this colony, and all laws now of force here, (and not hereby altered,) shall so continue until altered or repealed by the legislature of this colony, unless where they are temporary, in which case they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their duration.

XXX. That the executive authority be vested in the president and commander-in-chief, limited and restrained as aforesaid.

XXXI. That the president and commander-in-chief, the vice-president of the colony, and privy council, respectively, shall have the same personal privileges as are allowed by act of assembly to the governor, lieutenant-governor, and privy council.

XXXII. That all persons now in office shall hold their commissions until there shall be a new appointment in manner above directed, at which time all commissions not derived from authority of the congress of this colony shall cease and be void

XXXIII. That all persons who shall be chosen and appointed to any office or to any place of trust, before entering upon the execution of office, shall take the following oath: "I, A. B., do swear that I will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain, and defend the constitution of South Carolina, as established by Congress on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, until an accommodation of the differences between Great Britain and America shall take place, or I shall be released from this oath by the legislative authority of the said colony: So help me God." find all such persons shall also take an oath of office.

XXXIV. That the following yearly salaries be allowed to the public officers undermentioned: The president and commander-in-chief nine thousand pounds; the chief justice and the assistant judges, the salaries, respectively, as by act of assembly established;



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the attorney general, two thousand one hundred pounds, in lieu of all charges against the public for fees upon criminal prosecutions; the ordinary, one thousand pounds; the three commissioners of the treasury, two thousand pounds each; and all other public officers shall have the same salaries as are allowed such officers, respectively, by act of assembly.

By order of the congress, March 26, 1776.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, President.

Attested:

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

(1) Verified by-" constitution" in "The statutes at Large of South Carolina Edited by Thomas Cooper, M. D.; LL. D. Vol. I. Columbia s. c. 1836" pp. 128-134,

This constitution was framed by the "Provincial Congress ", of South Carolina and adopted March 26, 1776. It was not submitted to the people for ratification.

## 1776 Constitution

South Carolina.

*In a Congress begun and held at Charleston on Wednesday the first day of November, One thousand seven hundred and seventy six, and continued by adjournment To Tuesday the twentieth day of March, One thousand seven hundred and seventy six.*

*A Constitution or Form of Government agreed to and Recorded upon by the Representatives of South Carolina.*

*Whereas* the British Parliament claiming of late years a Right, to bind the North American Colonies by Laws in all Cases whatsoever, have Enacted Statutes for raising a Revenue in those Colonies and disposing of such Revenue, as they thought proper without the consent, and against the will of the Colonies. *And Whereas* in appearing to them that (they not being represented in Parliament) such claim was altogether unconstitutional, and if admitted would at once, reduce them from the rank of Freemen to a State of the most abject slavery, the said Colonies, therefor, severally runen that against the passing, and Proposition for the repeal of those acts, but in vain. *AND WHEREAS* the said Colonies being persisted in, other unconstitutional and oppressive Statutes have been since enacted by which the powers of Judicially Courts in the Colonies are extended beyond their ancient limits, and Jurisdiction is given to such Courts in cases similar to those, which in Great Britain are triable by Jury—Persons are liable to be sent to and tried in Great Britain for an offence created and made capital by one of those Statutes, though committed in the Colonies—The Habeas Corpus of Great Britain was blocked up—People indicted for Murder in the Massachusetts Bay, may at the will of a Governor be sent for trial, to any other Colony or even to Great Britain—The Chartered Constitution of Government in that Colony is materially altered—The English Laws and a free Government, for which the Inhabitants of Quebec were entitled by the King's Royal Proclamation, are abolished; and French Laws are restored: The Roman Catholic Religion (although before tolerated and freely exercised there) and an absolute Government are established in that Province, and its limits extended through a vast tract of Country, so as to border on the first Protestant English settlements with design of using a whole People differing in Religious Principles from the neighboring Colonies, and subject to arbitrary power, as the Instruments to over-awe and subvert the Colonies. *AND WHEREAS* the Delegates of all the Colonies on this Continent, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia assembled in a General Congress at Philadelphia in the most dutiful manner layed their complaints at the foot of the Throne, and humbly implor'd their Sovereign that his Royal authority, and interposition might be used, for their relief from the Grievances occasioned by those Statutes, and secured his Majesty that harmony between Great Britain and America, already secured by the latter would be thereby immediately restored, and that the Colonies engaged in the Magnanimity and Justice of listening and Parliament for redress of the many other Grievances under which they laboured. *AND WHEREAS* these Complaints being wholly disregarded, Statutes still more cruel than those above mentioned have been enacted, prohibiting the interference of the Colonies with each other, reducing their Trade and depriving many thousands of the



## 1776 Constitution

means of Substinence by restraining them from Disturbance on the American Coast. *AND WHEREAS* Large Fleets and Armies having been sent to America in order to enforce the execution of these Slaves, and to compel an absolute and implicit Submission to the Will of a corrupt and despotic Administration, and a Cruelty thereof, Hostilities having been commenced in the Massachusetts Bay by the troops under Command of General Gage whereby a number of Peaceable, harmless, and unarmed People were armfully robbed and murdered, and there being just reason to apprehend, that like Hostilities would be committed in all the other Colonies. *THE* Colonists were therefore driven to the necessity of taking up Arms, to repel force by force, and to defend themselves and their properties against Lawless Savagism and depredations. *NEVERTHELESS* the Delegates of the said Colonies assembled in another Congress at Philadelphia anxious to procure a Reconciliation with Great Britain upon just and constitutional principles, supplicated his Majesty to direct some more effectual applications of his faithful Colonists might be improved into a happy and permanent Reconciliation; That in the mean time measures might be taken for preventing the further destruction of their lives, and that such Statutes as immediately distressed any of the Colonists might be repealed. *AND WHEREAS* instead of obtaining that Justice, to which the Colonists were and are of Right entitled, the unnatural Civil War, into which they were thus precipitated and are involved, hath been prosecuted with unremitting violence, and the Governors and others bearing the Royal Commission in the Colonies, having broken the most solemn promises and engagements and violated every obligation of Honour, Justice and Humanity, have caused the persons of divers good People to be seized and imprisoned, and their properties to be forcibly taken and detained, or destroyed, without any Crime or forfeiture — excited Domestic Insurrections — proclaimed Freedom for Slaves and Slaves — entered in British Ships, and armed them against their Masters — instigated and encouraged the Indian Nations to War against the Colonies — dispersed with the Swo of the Sland, and substituted the Law-Martial in its Stead — killed many of the Colonists — burned several Towns and threatened to burn the rest And daily endeavour by a Conduct which has sullied the British Arms, and armed disgrace even Savage Nations, to effect the ruin and destruction of the Colonies. *AND WHEREAS* as Statute hath been lately passed whereby under pretence that the said Colonies are in open Rebellion, all Trade and Commerce whatsoever with them is prohibited — Persons belonging to their Colonies trading in, to or from the said Colonies with the Carriages and Effects on board such Vessels are made lawful Prey, and their Masters and Crews of such Vessels are subjected by force to act on board the King's Ships against their Country and dearest friends — and all Persons who pretend to destruction of the Persons and properties of the Colonists which have at any time been made or committed for withstanding or opposing the said Pretended Rebellion, and which shall be made in pursuance of the said Act, or for the service of the Public are justified and persons suing for damages in such Cases are on failing in their Suits subjected to payment of very heavy expenses. *AND WHEREAS* Large reinforcements of troops and Ships have been voted and are daily expected in America for carrying on War against each of the United Colonies by the most rigorous exertions. — *AND WHEREAS* in consequence of a Plan recommended by the Governors, and which seems to have been concerted between them and their Ministerial Masters to withdraw the usual Officers and thereby lessen the Power of Government and excite Anarchy and confusion in the Colonies. — Lord William Campbell late Governor in the fifteenth day of September last dissolved the General Assembly of this Colony, and no other hath been since called, although to save the ending and settling of General Assemblies cannot be intermitted above six Months. — And during used his utmost Efforts to destroy the lives, liberties and properties of the good people here whom by the duty of his Station he was bound to protect, withdrew himself from the Colony and carried off the Great Seal and the Royal Instructions to the Governors. *AND WHEREAS* the Judges of the Courts of Law here, have refused to exercise their respective functions, so that it is become impracticable any necessary that during the present situation of American Affairs and until an accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great Britain and America can be obtained (An event which though tedious and heated as Rebels we still earnestly desire) some more should be established for common Council and for the good of the People — The Origin and end of all government — for regulating the Internal Policy of this Colony. *THE CONGRESS* being well with-  
Diverse competent for the purpose, and having fully deliberated touching the premises *DO therefore Resolve —*

1. That



## 1776 Constitution

1. That this Congress being a full and free representation of the People of this Colony, shall hereafter be deemed and called the General Assembly of South Carolina, and as such shall continue until the twenty first day of October next and no longer.
2. That the General Assembly shall sit at their own City, elect by Ballot, a legislative Council to consist of thirteen Members (seven of whom shall be a quorum) and to continue for the same time as the General Assembly.
3. That the General Assembly and the said legislative Council shall jointly choose by Ballot from among themselves, or from the People at large, a President and Commander in Chief, and a Vice President of the Colony.
4. That a member of the General Assembly, being chosen and acting as President and Commander in Chief or Vice President, or one of the legislative Councils shall make his seat in the General Assembly and another person shall be elected in his room; And if, one of the legislative Council is chosen President and Commander in Chief or Vice President he shall lose his seat, and another person shall be elected in his stead.
5. That there be a Privy Council, whereof the Vice President of the Colony shall be a Member and President of the Privy Council, and that the three Members be chosen by Ballot. Three by the General Assembly, and three by the legislative Council: *Provided always*, that no Officer in the Army or Navy in the service of the Continent or of this Colony shall be eligible. And a member of the General Assembly or of the legislative Council being chosen of the Privy Council, shall not thereby lose his seat in the General Assembly, or legislative Council, unless he be elected Vice President of the Colony, in which case he shall, and another person shall be chosen in his stead. — The Privy Council (whenever four to be a quorum) to advise the President and Commander in Chief when required, but he shall not be bound to consult them, unless in Cases aforementioned.
6. That the qualifications of the President and Commander in Chief and Vice President of the Colony, and Members of the legislative and Privy Councils shall be the same as Members of General Assembly, and on being elected they shall take an Oath of Qualification in the General Assembly.
7. That the legislative authority be vested in the President and Commander in Chief, the General Assembly and legislative Council. All Money Bills in the upper House Government shall originate in the General Assembly and shall not be altered or amended by the legislative Council, but may be rejected by them. All other Bills and Ordinances may take rise in the General Assembly or legislative Council, and be altered, amended or rejected by either. Bills having passed the General Assembly and legislative Council, may be rejected to or rejected by the President and Commander in Chief; Having received his assent, they shall have all the force and validity of a law out of General Assembly of this Colony. And the General Assembly and legislative Council respectively shall enjoy all other Privileges which have at any time been claimed or exercised by the Commons House of Assembly, but the legislative Council shall have no power of expelling their own Members.
8. That the General Assembly and legislative Council may adjourn themselves respectively and the President and Commander in Chief shall have no power to adjourn or prorogue or dissolve them — but may, if necessary call them before the time to which they shall stand adjourned. And where a Bill has been rejected, it may, on a third reading after an adjournment for not less than three days of the General Assembly and legislative Council be brought in again.
9. That the General Assembly and the legislative Council shall each choose their respective Speakers and their own Officers without Contract.
10. That if a member of the General Assembly or of the legislative Council shall accept any place of emolument in any Commission except in the Militia, he shall vacate his seat, and there shall thereupon be a new Election, but he shall not be disqualified from entering upon being re-elected.
11. That on the last Monday in October next and the day following, and on the same days of every second Year thereafter, Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen to meet on the first Monday in December the next, and continue for twelve months from the said last Thursday in October. (The General Assembly to consist of the same number of Members as this Congress does, each Parish and District having the same Representation as at present (viz.) The Parish of St Philip and St Michael, Charles Town, thirty





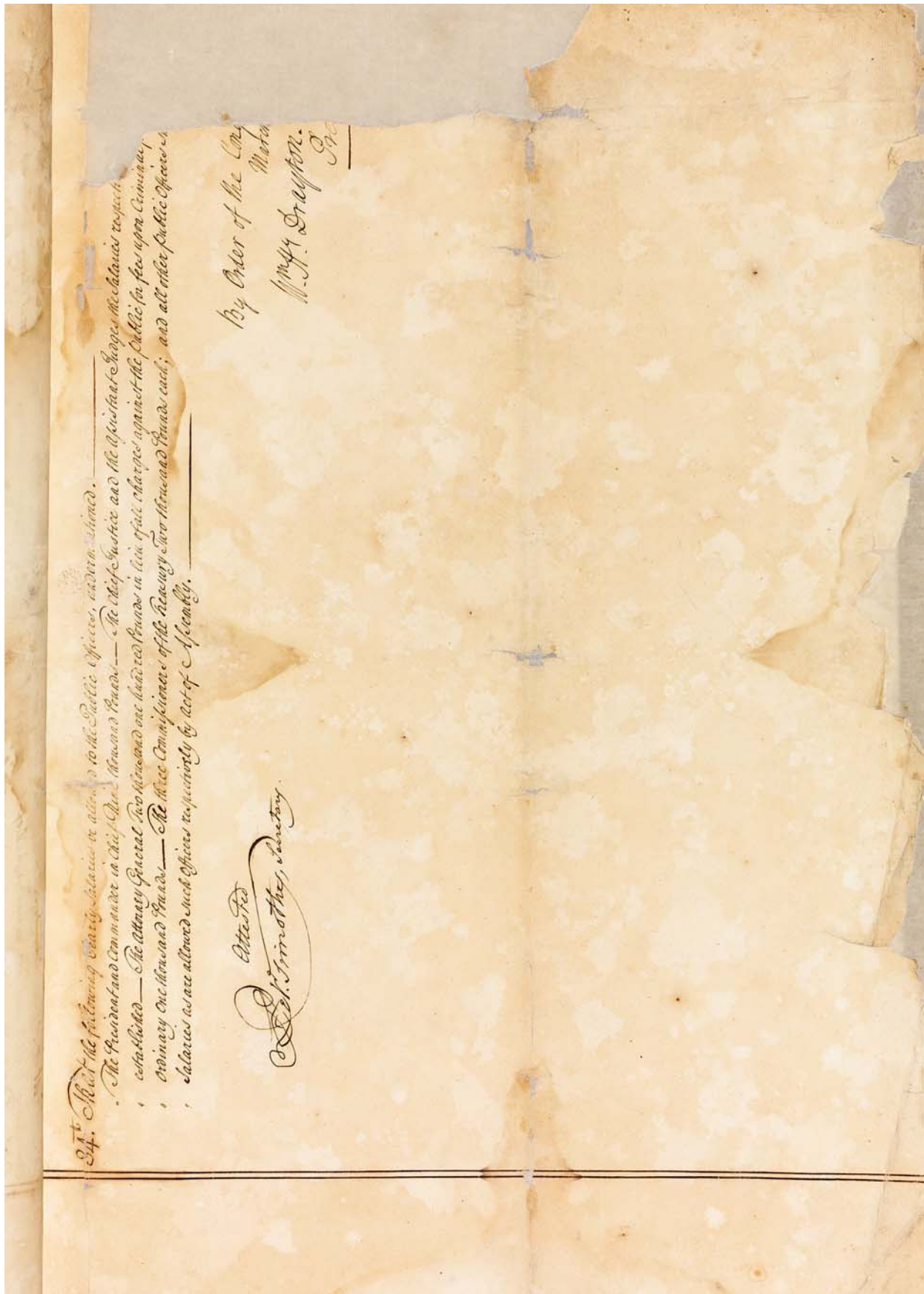


## 1776 Constitution

20. That all the Judicial Officers shall be chosen by Ballot jointly by the General Assembly and Legislative Council, and except the Judges of the Court of Chancery, and Commissioners of the Prison and Commander in Chief during good behavior, but shall be removed, on Address of the General Assembly and Legislative Council.
21. That the Judges, qualified as by law directed shall be chosen in like manner by the General Assembly and Legislative Council, and Commissioned by the President and Commander in Chief for two Years only.
22. That the Commissioners of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Colony, Register of the Marine Commissions, Attorney General and Power Receiver, be chosen by the General Assembly and Legislative Council jointly by Ballot and Commissioned by the President and Commander in Chief during good behavior, but shall be removed on Address of the General Assembly and Legislative Council.
23. That all Field Officers in the Army and all Captains in the Navy, shall be by the General Assembly and Legislative Council chosen jointly by Ballot, and Commissioned by the President and Commander in Chief, and that all other Officers in the Army or Navy shall be Commissioned by the President and Commander in Chief.
24. That in case of vacancy in any of the Offices above directed to be filled by the General Assembly and Legislative Council, the President and Commander in Chief with the advice and consent of the Privy Council, may appoint others in their stead, until there shall be an election by the General Assembly and Legislative Council to fill those vacancies respectively.
25. That the President and Commander in Chief with the advice and consent of the Privy Council may appoint during pleasure, until otherwise directed by Resolution of the General Assembly and Legislative Council all other necessary Officers, except such as are by law directed to be otherwise chosen.
26. That the President and Commander in Chief shall have no power to make War or Peace, or enter into any final Treaty without the consent of the General Assembly and Legislative Council.
27. That every Parish in District shall neglect to elect a Member or Members on the day of Election, or in case any Person chosen a Member of the General Assembly shall refuse to qualify and take his seat as such, or die or depart the Colony, the said General Assembly shall appoint proper days for electing a Member. Members of the said General Assembly in such cases respectively. And on the death of a Member of the Legislative or Privy Council, another Member shall be chosen in his stead in like manner as before mentioned for the election of Members of the Legislative and Privy Council respectively.
28. That the Representatives of the Continental Congress, now of force in this Colony, shall continue until altered or revoked by them.
29. That the Qualifications of this or any former Congress of this Colony, and all laws now of force here (and not hereby altered) shall so continue until altered or repealed by the Legislature of this Colony, unless where they are temporary, in which case, they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their Duration.
30. That the executive Authority be vested in the President and Commander in Chief limited and restricted, as appears.
31. That the President and Commander in Chief, Vice President of the Colony and Privy Council respectively, shall have the same Personal Privileges, as are allowed by Act of Assembly to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Privy Council.
32. That all persons now in Office shall hold their Commissions until there shall be a new appointment in manner above directed, at which time all Commissions not derived from Authority of the Congress of this Colony shall cease and be void.
33. That all Persons who shall be chosen and appointed to any Office or to any place of Trust, before entering upon the execution of Office shall take the following Oath:—
- I, A.B. do swear that I will to the utmost of my Power, Support maintain and defend the Constitution of this Colony as established by Congress on the Twelfth day of March One thousand seven hundred and seventy six, until an accumulation of the differences between Great Britain and America shall take place, or shall be released from this oath by the Legislature or Authority of the said Colony. So help me God.



## 1776 Constitution





***Plat of Columbia, 1786******Description***

This is the original map outlining South Carolina's future capital city. Columbia was chosen as the new state capital in 1786. Its central location within the state was selected to balance the unequal sway of the lowcountry's wealthy planters over the backcountry population in the state legislature. Although tensions between the two groups were not immediately resolved, Columbia did grow from the rural area depicted here into the thriving city known in later years.

***Citation***

Columbia, 1786. Plat of Columbia, Original Survey. MB 7-7. Map Collection. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

***Standards***

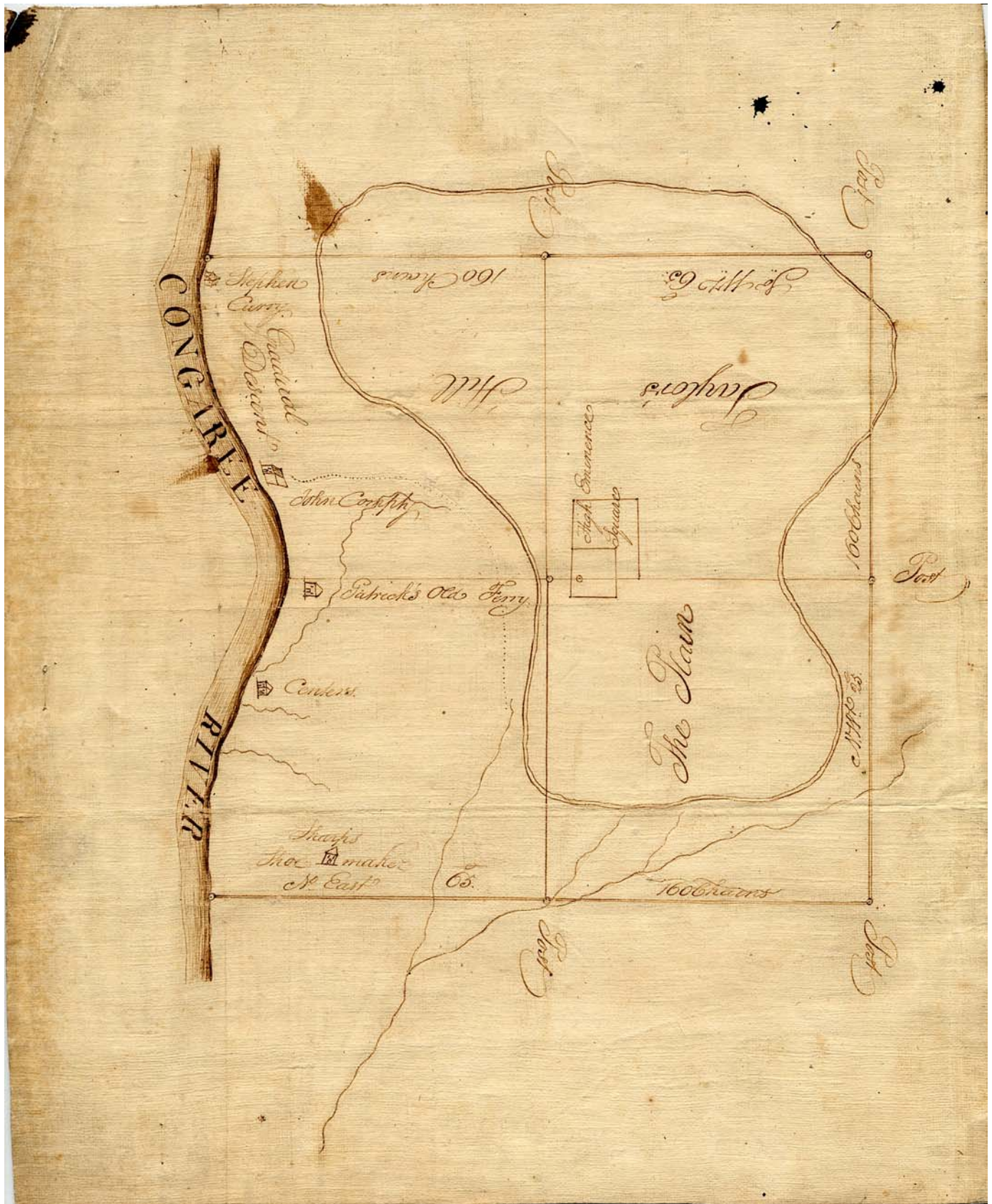
**Standard 3-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution and South Carolina's role in the development of the new American nation.

**Indicator 3-3.3:** Summarize the effects of the American Revolution in South Carolina, including the establishment of a new nation and a new state government and capital. (H,P,G)

**Standard 8-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution — the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina's part in the development of that nation.

**Indicator 8-2.5:** Explain the economic and political tensions between the people of the Upcountry and the Lowcountry of South Carolina, including the economic struggles of both groups following the American Revolution, their disagreement over representation in the General Assembly and the location of the new capital city, and the transformation of the state's economy that was caused by the production of cotton and convinced lowcountry men to share power with upcountry men. (H,G,P,E)

## *Plat of Columbia, 1786*





**Charles Pinckney's Speech on Ratifying the U.S. Constitution, 1788****Description**

The Constitutional Convention was a meeting held at the State House (now Independence Hall) in Philadelphia in 1787. Delegates from twelve of the thirteen states were present. Originally proposed by the 1786 Annapolis Convention and called by the Continental Congress for the sole purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, the delegates to the convention scrapped the Articles and instead decided to frame an entirely new charter of government. Meeting in secret, the delegates (thirty to forty at any one time; fifty-five total) deliberated for four months. George Washington presided over the convention. James Madison drafted the Virginian Plan that was the basis of the convention's work, and kept a private journal of the debates that is a major document of American constitutional thought. The Constitution needed to be ratified by nine of the thirteen states. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was one of South Carolina's delegates to the Convention. His speech before the South Carolina Legislature noted the reasons for the new Constitution and helped to secure South Carolina's ratification of the Constitution on May 23, 1788.

**Citation and Transcription**

*The Daily Advertiser* Vol. IX New York Thursday February 7, 1788 No. 923. Books Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution and South Carolina's role in the development of the new American nation.

**Indicator 3-3.1:** Analyze the causes of the American Revolution — including Britain's passage of the Tea Act, the Intolerable Acts, the rebellion of the colonists, and the Declaration of Independence — and South Carolina's role in these events. (H,P,E)

**Standard 4-4:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the beginnings of America as a nation and the establishment of the new government.

**Indicator 4-4.1:** Compare the ideas in the Articles of Confederation with those in the United States Constitution, including how powers are now shared between state and national government and how individuals and states are represented in the national congress. (P,H)

**Indicator 4-4.2:** Classify government activities according to the three branches of government established by the United States Constitution and give examples of the checks and balances that the Constitution provides among the branches. (P,H)

**Indicator 4-4.3:** Explain the role of the Bill of Rights in the ratification of the Constitution, including how the Constitution serves to guarantee the rights of the individual and protect the common good yet also to limit the powers of government. (P,H)

**Standard 8-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution — the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina's part in the development of that nation.

**Indicator 8-2.4:** Summarize events related to the adoption of South Carolina's first constitution, the role of South Carolina and its leaders in the Continental Congress, and the ratification of the United States Constitution, including Henry Laurens's actions, Charles Pinckney's role, and the importance of issues debated during the Philadelphia Convention for South Carolina. (H,P)

**Standard USHC-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

**Indicator USHC-2.4:** Summarize the creation of a new national government, including the new state constitutions, the country's economic crisis, the Founding Fathers and their debates at the Constitutional Convention, the impact of the Federalist Papers, and the subsequent ratification of the Constitution. (H,P)

***Charles Pinckney's Speech on Ratifying the U.S. Constitution, 1788*****TRANSCRIPTION**

Speech of Mr. C Pinckney, in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, Jan. 16 1788; on which day the House went into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration a Message from his Excellency the Governor accompanied with a copy of the New Federal Constitution.

Mr. C. Pinckney rose in his place and said, that although the principles and expediency of the measures proposed by the late Convention will come more properly into discussion before another body, yet as their appointment originated with them, and the Legislature must be the instrument of submitting the plan to the opinion of the people, it became a duty in their Delegation to state with conciseness the motives which induced it.

It must be recollected, that upon the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty great inconveniences were experienced as resulting from the inefficacy of the Confederation. The one first and most sensibly felt was the destruction of our commerce, . . . Frequent and unsuccessful attempts were made by Congress to obtain the necessary powers. The States, too, individually attempted by the Navigation Acts and other commercial provisions, to remedy the evil: these, instead of correcting, served but to increase it — their regulations interfered not only with each other, but, in almost every instance, with treaties existing under the authority of the Union. Hence arose the necessity of some general and permanent system, which should at once embrace every interest, and by placing the States upon firm and united ground, enable them effectually to assert their commercial rights.



*Charles Pinckney's Speech on Ratifying the U.S. Constitution, 1788*

New-York, Feb. 7.

SPEECH of Mr. C. PINCKNEY, in the House of Representatives of South-Carolina, Jan. 16, 1788 ; on which day the House went into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration a Message from his Excellency the Governor, accompanied with a copy of the New Federal Constitution.

Mr. C. PINCKNEY rose in his place and said, that although the principles and expediency of the measures proposed by the late Convention will come more properly into discussion before another body, yet as their appointment originated with them, and the Legislature must be the instrument of submitting the plan to the opinion of the people, it became a duty in their Delegation to state with conciseness the motives which induced it.

It must be recollected, that upon the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty great inconveniencies were experienced, as resulting from the inefficacy of the Confederation. The one first and most sensibly felt, was the destruction of our commerce, occasioned by the restrictions of other nations, whose policy it was not in the power of the General Government to counteract: the loss of credit, an inability in our citizens to pay taxes, the languor of Government were

**George Washington's Election, 1789****Description**

In this Charleston reprint of news from Philadelphia dated March 9, 1789 George Washington is predicted to be elected the first President of the United States. The assumption was made based on known votes nearly a month before the official counting of Electoral College votes on April 6th, 1789. The article addresses a number of historical topics; from the selection of a central capital city (something South Carolina struggled with as well during this time period), to a glimpse of national business, and perhaps most importantly, providing a clear picture of why the Constitution called for an Electoral College to represent the votes of the states in an era of slow communication and transportation.

**Citation**

"Philadelphia, March 9." *The Columbia Herald or the Independent Courier of North America*. 30 March 1789. p 2, c 4. Early American newspapers microfilm series. Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution and South Carolina's role in the development of the new American nation

**Indicator 3-3.3:** Summarize the effects of the American Revolution in South Carolina, including the establishment of a new nation and a new state government and capital. (H,P,G)

**Standard 4-4:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the beginnings of American as a nation and the establishment of a new government.

**Indicator 4-4.4:** Recall the roles and accomplishments of early leaders in the development of the new nation, including George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, and James Madison. (H,P)

**Indicator 4-4.5:** Provide examples of how American constitutional democracy places important responsibilities on citizens to take an active role in the civil process. (P,H)

**Standard 8-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution — the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina's part in the development of that nation.

**Indicator 8-2.5:** Explain the economic and political tensions between the people of the Upcountry and the Lowcountry of South Carolina, including the economic struggles of both groups following the American Revolution, their disagreement over representation in the General Assembly and the location of the new capital city, and the transformation of the state's economy that was caused by the production of cotton and convinced lowcountry men to share power with upcountry men. (H,G,P,E)

**Standard USHC-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

**Standard USHC-2.5:** Analyze underlying political philosophies, the fundamental principles, and the purposes of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights, including the ideas behind the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances and the influence of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, and the colonial charters. (P,H)



## George Washington's Election, 1789

—♦♦♦♦♦—  
 PHILADELPHIA, *March 9.*

Since the votes of the electors of South-Carolina and Georgia have been known, it appears that illustrious soldier and venerated citizen George Washington, Esq. is unanimously elected first president of the United States. Ye little great ones of the world! How might the man, who floats upon the full tide of universal approbation look down upon hereditary right!

The punctuality with which the senators and representatives of the New-England States have assembled at New-York, in consequence of the facility of travelling in that country, at the present season of the year, says a correspondent, marks in strong colours the necessity of a more southern spot for the immediate residence of Congress. The Southern States have in all their proposed amendments hinted at the danger of their trade being sacrificed to the local views of the New-England States. Nothing can prevent this, but a central residence of Congress, which shall favour equally the early and punctual attendance of every member of Congress. Philadelphia or Baltimore should be preferred to New-York. If they are not, in the first session of Congress, it will lay a foundation of animosities that no government can prevent or heal.

A correspondent observes, that of the many manufactories that have lately been set on foot in the United States, is not the least deserving of notice, the new Nail Factory lately established at Hanisburgh; where, from the labour of two men and two lads of about fourteen years of age, are produced one hundred and twenty thousand of well made nails and sprigs per week, which are made by cutting, without either fire or drawing, and equal in goodness to any others.--- a striking instance of our being able to furnish ourselves with those valuable articles at a much cheaper rate than they can be imported; and a sufficient inducement to encourage and promote the inventions and industry of our own country.

We learn from New-York, that such members of the new congress as were in that city, met daily in the new house, and adjourned from day to day, which it is expected they will continue to do, until a sufficient number arrive to form a quorum. When the members of the senate make a house, then the certificates transmitted by the electors of president and vice-president in the eleven States will be counted, and after the two gentlemen are declared, expresses will be dispatched to inform them of the distinguished honor conferred upon them by their country, in the mean time, until their arrival at the seat of government, the two houses will probably be employed in making rules and regulations to direct their conduct in the management of public business.

**Santee Canal Advertisement, 1792****Description**

Although the Santee Canal Company was chartered by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1785, construction did not begin on the project until 1793. This advertisement calling for workers represents a major undertaking in transportation improvements to create more efficient means of getting agricultural products to market. The use of slave labor, hired out to construct the canal, tells an important story in the history of physically building America. The project took seven years with the canal opening in 1800. Successful early on, the canal suffered setbacks, and in 1850 the charter was revoked as the use of railroads and faster means of transportation increased. The Santee Canal was an early example of a larger national movement of transportation improvements that depended on the work of enslaved laborers to complete an impressive engineering accomplishment.

**Citation**

"Santee Canal." (Charleston) *The Columbia Herald and Daily Advertiser*. 3 September 1792. p 4, c 4. Early American newspapers microfilm series. Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

**Standards**

**Standard 3-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of places regions and the role of human systems in South Carolina.

**Indicator 3-1.4:** Explain the effects of human systems on the physical landscape of South Carolina over time, including the relationship of population distribution and patterns of migration to natural resources, climate, agriculture, and economic development. (G,E,H)

**Standard 8-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution — the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina's part in the development of that nation.

**Indicator 8-2.5:** Explain the economic and political tensions between the people of the Upcountry and the Lowcountry of South Carolina, including the economic struggles of both groups following the American Revolution, their disagreement over representation in the General Assembly and the location of the new capital city, and the transformation of the state's economy that was caused by the production of cotton and convinced lowcountry men to share power with upcountry men. (H,G,P,E)



## Santee Canal Advertisement, 1792

## Santee Canal,

**W**ANTED for the Santee Canal company, two hundred and fifty negro labourers, for one, two or three years or until the work is completed, preferring contracts for the longest period.

A number of Carpenters, Bricklayers, and Blacksmiths, will also be wanted.

Provisions, tools, and every necessary except clothes, will be provided for them by the company, and the hire will be paid punctually every quarter.

Persons willing to contract, are requested to deliver sealed proposals, on or before the 1st day of October next.

*Nathaniel Russell,*

Chairman of the committee.

*August 5.*

*50 — 2aw*